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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1859.

☞ We are a little sorry to see that we have completely nonplused the Courier on the subject of Mr. Guthrie's endorsement of squatter-sovereignty. We fear that all our sport is over before it is fairly begun. The Courier is utterly bewildered, and, from the heart of its bewilderment, it can only cry out incoherently what it has cried before. It can only repeat itself. "It should, it seems to us," says the Courier of the Journal, "be altogether sufficient for it to know that we are for Mr. Guthrie over and above every other man whose name has yet been mentioned in connection with the Presidency." This is the Courier's answer to our proof that Mr. Guthrie endorsed squatter-sovereignty in ...

☞ Monsieur Tonson has come again! Francis J. Grund, who for some time past has been under a cloud, "non est inventus," as a sheriff's return would say, turns up again, most characteristically exhibiting impudence, mendacity, and charletanism. He has been visible to the naked eye in Philadelphia recently, claiming the authorship of a biography of James Buchanan, which appeared in the fourth volume of the new American Cyclopedia. The Press tells us that the Hessian has been minute in his authoritative avowal of authorship and most particular in his detail of when and where he composed the biography; how many sheets of foolscap it filled, the number of postage stamps required to carry it, prepaid to Messrs. Ripley & Dana of the Cyclopedia, the post-office from which it was mailed, and the hour and minute at which it was dropped by his own virtuous, but ink-stained hands, into the letter-box. It is to be regretted that Grund is not entitled to the laurel crown as the eulogist of the President, but unfortunately, in the list of contributors to the Cyclopedia, appended to its fifth volume, it is advertised that this "Life of James Buchanan" was written by Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States. Here is a question of veracity between Grund and the editors, and where a question of truth is at issue, who doubts that Grund must come off second best? He has a stock of brazen assurance, which, if he chooses to dispose of it to charitable purposes at his death, would endow a *lying in* hospital, and still leave a large share for his heirs at law.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial hopes to have some useful legislation out of the next Congress, for the reason that no party has a majority in it, and that the impending Presidential election puts all parties upon their good behavior; and it says "the West has a claim upon Congress for immediate action in respect to the Louisville and Portland canal. The disabilities under which Western commerce suffers in consequence of the inadequacy of the canal at the Falls of the Ohio have been so often and fully discussed as to be pretty generally and well understood. It has become a conceded point among all honestly interested men that the thing which needs doing at the Falls is the enlargement of the present canal according to plans, the merits of which we and others have long since set forth. Now, if it be possible, we intend that Western members of Congress be held to a rigid responsibility for their action in the matter. Not only shall it be seen that they do not vote wrong respecting this vital improvement, but that they do not dodge a vote. And it shall also be seen whether the members of Congress take a practical interest in this matter. We call upon all the conductors of newspapers of the valley of the Ohio to take an active part in keeping watch over our Congressmen, and insisting that they neither falsely represent nor neglect to represent at all the weighty interest of the improvement of the great channel of our commerce. This is a practical thing, independent of party, and the time has come when it must have consideration.

According to the definition of our neighbor of the Journal, that paper, in advocating and urging the selection of Hon. Thomas Corwin as Speaker of the next House of Representatives, has made itself the "organ" of that prominent and influential Black Republican politician.—*Lou. Courier.*

The Courier in this is perhaps guilty only of a facetious inference from a careless assumption, for we cannot believe that it would deliberately misrepresent us; nevertheless it does misrepresent us. The assumption that the Journal has at any time "advocated and urged the selection of Hon. Thomas Corwin as Speaker of the next House of Representatives" is not true. It is totally untrue. We have ...

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FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1859.

☞Gerrit Smith is still in the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and the Utica Herald says that his insanity is very violent—that he has exhibited such a disposition to commit suicide that an attendant is obliged to keep constant watch over him. There is and has long been hereditary insanity in his family. His father, Peter Smith, the possessor of an immense estate, and surrounded by all the circumstances of prosperity, was subject to fits of dreadful despondency, amounting to lunacy. Gerrit Smith's brother, the late Peter Sken Smith, a man of very considerable political distinction, was in the Lunatic Asylum for many years before his death. There is little doubt that Gerrit Smith's insanity has been hastened by the result of the Virginia rebellion. We regard it as nearly or quite certain that he was fully aware of the plan of the rebellion, and that he not only wished it success but aided it by his money and his counsel; and hence we have no sorrow to express for him in his madness. Insanity is not so great a punishment as he deserved. Still we would not have a man, unquestionably mad, arraigned before any tribunal except a jury to decide upon his lunacy. Mr. Smith is a man of high education, great talents, and elegant accomplishments, and, in his own peculiar way, he has been a philanthropist, expending tens and fifties of thousands of dollars of his large fortune with a view to the promotion of what he deemed the welfare and happiness of his fellow-men. And yet his name, unless the nation shall conclude that he was already delirious when he extended his favor to the cause of insurrection, will hereafter be spoken only to be execrated. In that case, we think that even his own family, much as he may have been devoted to them and they to him, have no reason to desire that he should ever be in a condition to emerge from the miserable refuge to which he has been consigned.

Mr. Joshua R. Giddings has always been a very different man from Gerrit Smith, though not less devoted to Abolitionism. People can scarcely think it possible, and they do *not* think it possible, in view of the position he has occupied for more than a quarter of a century in the Abolition party of the country, and especially in view of the answers rendered by John Brown in his first examination at Harper's Ferry, that Mr. G., however strongly he may deny it, was not entirely cognizant of the rebellion and favorable to it. Certainly the language of Brown necessarily made this impression upon every mind, and Brown had, he *could* have, no conceivable motive for wishing to fix an unjust suspicion upon one whom he had known as a devoted brother-Abolitionist. Moreover, it would be very easy to show by quotations from many of the speeches of Mr. Giddings, made in and out of Congress, that he has, throughout all his political life, looked expectantly and exultingly forward to just such events as John Brown, at the head of a band of armed men, attempted to inaugurate. Mr. G. has, fifty times probably, predicted that slavery was destined to be abolished by slave insurrections, and he has predicted such insurrections, not as matters to be deprecated, but rather to be desired. He has uniformly by the bitterness and ferocity of his remarks made the impression that he longed for the bloody consummation of his horrible prophesies. Though not a madman, he is a fierce fanatic, and a wretchedly bad member of society. We believe him worthy of death upon the gallows. He, to be sure, denies now all previous knowledge of the Virginia treason, but this goes only to convince us that he is frightened at the thought of the responsibility of treason. If proof of his guilt can be obtained, let him be tried for his life; if no proofs, if only suspicions exist against him, let him simply be shunned by all respectable men like a leper or a fiend.

Mr. Seward has been for some months absent from the United States, and it is impossible to say whether this is fortunate or unfortunate for him at the present time. His political friends and his political opponents generally agree as to what he knew and did in regard to the contemplated insurrection, though they differ as to the question of the guilt of his action or his non action. It seems now to be conceded on all hands that Col. Forbes, the English adventurer, whose letters have recently figured through the press, explained quite fully to Mr. Seward, more than a year ago, the plan of John Brown; that Mr. Seward expressed regret at the communication's having been made to him; that he declared at once that the thing must be stopped; and that he and others did stop it for the time and probably supposed that it would never be revived again. These we have no doubt were the facts, and, although they do not seem to fasten the highest degree of guilt upon Mr. Seward, they certainly implicate him very deeply. Knowing the plan of the rebellion, he felt himself compelled by every consideration of policy, and perhaps by his allegiance, to have it arrested; but the question must at once arise in every mind why he regretted that it had been made known to him. All will be disposed to ask why it was that he was grieved at having received such information as enabled him to arrest or stave off a servile insurrection. It would seem as if he must have been sorry that the terrible plot was not kept from him and matured in secresy and darkness until ready, fully ready, for its bloody consummation. And, moreover, the nation cannot pardon or excuse Mr. Seward for being content to put a stop to the project of insurrection without making it known to the world or at least to the authorities of the States to which he knew or believed the views of the conspirators to be turned. Certainly a man of his sagacity and comprehension must have known and did know, that a conspiracy, arrested one day, might, unless blazoned before the eyes of the world, be revived in all its strength the next month or the next year. His own sense must have told him that the very impunity which the conspirators were allowed to enjoy, after having organized a plan of servile rebellion and collected money and arms for its execution, would be likely to encourage them to renew their efforts at what they might deem a favorable time. With no disposition in the world to deal harshly or unjustly with Mr. Seward, who has on many occasions exhibited many of the finest qualities of an accomplished statesman, we must conclude that even the masses of those, who have hitherto been devoted to him as a candidate for the Presidency, must see the inexpediency and the shocking impropriety of pressing him for that high office under existing circumstances. Men, not utterly mad, must surely see and understand what a terrible condition of feeling would be excited, and justly excited, throughout the South, throughout every slaveholding State, if a politician, who, upon learning the plan of a servile insurrection, was not only satisfied with putting a stop to it for the time without exposing the conspirators and warning the country of impending danger but was actually distressed that the awful secret had not been hidden from his eyes and thus permitted to work out its terrible results, should be elected to the Presidency of the United States or even become a formidable candidate.

Of Gov. Chase we have spoken. Colonel Forbes wrote to Dr. Howe that Gov. Chase had "found money" for the rebellion, and surely Forbes, who was seeking to obtain every possible dollar from Dr. Howe and others, would hardly have said that Chase had "found money" if he had not. Mr. Chase strongly denies that he had any knowledge whatever of the projected insurrection or furnished a single farthing to promote it, and his denial would go as far with us as that of any other man similarly situated, but it must be remembered that there are few men living, who, if accused of complicity with treason, would not deny it whether guilty or innocent. In fact the guilty would be likely to deny even more vehemently and bitterly than the innocent. Conscious guilt makes stronger protestations and deeper oaths than conscious innocence.

We apprehend that not one word can be said for Dr. Samuel G. Howe. He has not ventured to say one word for himself. He is mute under the fearful charge resting upon him. He was Forbes's chief correspondent, his confidential adviser and counsellor, in the brewing of the insurrection, and, notwithstanding all his great and truly valuable services in the general cause of philanthropy for more than a quarter of a century, we fear that his name, if not his body, must be gibbetted before the eyes of men. And yet, knowing Dr. Howe as we do, we are inclined to believe that he must have been the victim of some strange and dreadful delusion.

Whilst thus charging home upon some of the Republican leaders, that, according to present appearances, they are very far from being guiltless in regard to the Harper's Ferry tragedy, we should not omit to repeat the expression of our perfect conviction, that more than nineteen-twentieths of that party had as little to do with it and as little knowledge of it as the men of any other party in the nation. If we believed, as some of the Southern Democratic organs profess to believe, that the masses of the great party of the North connived at the projected insurrection or now approve it, we should consider the American people accursed as a nation. We should wish to see the Union dissolved to-day.

☞We would call the attention of our Democratic neighbors to the tone of the Washington correspondence of the Eastern and Northern papers of that party. The writer for the New York Journal of Commerce re-echoes the sentiments expressed by all the rest when he says: "No embarrassment is feared about organising the House promptly. The Administration is more anxious than the Opposition. From the straitened state of the Post-office Department and the pressure for payments provided in the last appropriation bill, to prevent delay, if threatened, a sufficient number of Democrats will be detailed to vote for the plurality rule to hasten relief. No few men, therefore, can dictate terms as intimated." Now it will be recollected that the Washington States said recently that any man representing a Southern constituency might as well vote for a Black Republican directly as to favor the adoption of the plurality rule, by which such a result might be attained indirectly. And the large majority of the Southern Democratic press has been horrified to think that *perhaps* the Southern Opposition might combine with the Republicans, and thus effect an organization of the House. What have they to say to the declared intention of their own party?

☞An Abolition editor in Illinois protests that he will not suffer himself to be trodden under foot. Then let him cease to be dirt.

☞Pennsylvania and New Jersey elected their members of Congress on People's tickets, and the only pledge exacted from them was opposition to the corrupt and imbecile Administration of James Buchanan. There have been single districts in other States where Representatives were elected in the same manner, but Pennsylvania and New Jersey stand as units in this respect. Their Congressmen are not exclusively pledged to the doctrines of either the Republicans, Americans, Silver-Grey Whigs, or anti-Lecompton Democrats, though each of these organizations has one common bond of opposition to false Democracy. It is clear, then, that Pennsylvania and New Jersey occupy such a position that they can invite all national conservatives to join them, for they have left the question of slavery out of their political creed on the ground that it is local to the South, and that therefore they have nothing to do with it and had no right to interfere in the domestic policy of other States. Can we not look then to the glorious old Keystone or to the great battle-field of the Revolution, sanctified by the historic memories of Germantown, Paoli, Brandywine, Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth, for a solution of the apprehended difficulty in organizing the House of Representatives? They can present such names as Edward Joy Morris, James H. Campbell, William Pennington, and John Covode for the Speakership—national conservatives, who fought under the old Clay banner, until it fell before the unholy alliance which is now falling to pieces from the effects of its rottenness and corruption. Let the Representatives from these States take the initiative, and they will find others ready to aid them in any plan to organize the House and oppose the legislative and governmental policy of the Administration. In two weeks from next Monday Congress will meet, and if this hint should be acted upon, we believe the House can be organized on the first vote.

Since we penned the above we find that the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday afternoon has a coincident suggestion, although it speaks of Pennsylvania, without gallant little New Jersey, a State we love for its Southard and its Frelinghuysen. The Patriot proposes that the Pennsylvania delegation should invite all who are opposed to the Administration party to meet them in conference and there to consult upon the best means of organizing the House and determining the policy of the Opposition in legislating for the country. Let New Jersey join the movement. Everybody must feel the force of this suggestion, for, as our Baltimore contemporary remarks, "in this way the usual obstacles to the fusion or union of distinctive parties can be removed without a shock to the feelings or prejudices of any, body. In such a conference, Republicans, South Americans, and anti-Lecomptonites could assemble without any loss of dignity or self-respect. They could agree to disagree on all points not necessarily involved in the organization of the House, or in deciding upon the line of legislative policy to be adopted, still preserve their distinctive character. No man could be accused of sacrificing his party to the advancement of any other party. They could, for instance, determine who should be elected Speaker, and Clerk, and the other officers of the House, and when they came to vote for them, the whole 144 votes of the Opposition being cast for their nominees, would have an untold influence upon the country, and do more than any other act to assure the people of success in the Presidential election. The right of Pennsylvania to invite the whole Opposition to a conference, cannot be denied by any one. Her position would be ample justification therefore, and the results to flow from an honest and frank consultation would be sure to contribute to harmony of action. The South Americans could attend such a conference at a call of the Representatives from the Keystone of the arch, without bringing in question their fidelity to their particular sections in the present inflammable state of the Southern mind. So could the Republicans. So could the anti-Lecomptonites. In every possible light, it affords a satisfactory solution of the question of union. No party, no individual, would be committed by attending this conference, while an agreement upon such a basis would be impregnable.

☞It would seem that the Baltimore Locofocos, who, under the garb of Reformers, tried to sneak into office, were unable to conceal their wolfish tricks, even when in sheep's clothing. The fact is, the devil's tail is an inconvenient appendage, and will peep out from under the saint's cassock, when he assumes it to cheat his people. The Locofocos have been turning up their pious eyes and canting of the great moral benefits they intended to confer upon the Monumental City, but it now turns out, says the Baltimore Patriot, that the seats of the Democratic members of Assembly, from the counties of Worcester, Kent, Frederick, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel, and possibly several others, are to be contested upon the ground that they were elected by the polling of illegal votes; and as the proof in these cases will turn on the legality of some ten or twenty or even a hundred votes, there is no doubt but the claimants will be ousted, for the testimony is overwhelming. The bribery and corruption of the Democratic party in Worcester county are set down as scandalous, open, and unblushing. Even one of their own papers, the Snow Hill Shield, denounces them. Two Custom House officials in Kent county were very efficious, and it is alleged that as high as $50 were paid for one Democratic vote. Federal money flowed indeed like water. Again, Baltimore county was carried by colonizing from the different wards in the First and Twelfth districts. These facts will overthrow the election in those districts, as well as in the Third district of Baltimore, where legal voters were prevented from voting, Democrats themselves being judges. A fighting club of Democrats went over from the Seventeenth ward into Anne Arundel county, Fifth District, and by their illegal voting elected the Democratic ticket. They were over a hundred strong. So the contesting of elections this time will not be wholly upon the side of the Democrats; and it is whispered that the latter are delighted at the prospect of being relived of power, as it will release them from the responsibility of adopting those Old Whig and modern American reforms to which they were pledged.

What, for example, would the Courier say if we, whilst reaffirming our present well known political convictions, should come out to-morrow warmly in favor of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency? —*Journal.*

We would say that we would not, in the least, be surprised.—*Courier.*

But you should have learned by this time that there's no use in your saying what none of your readers are foolish enough to believe.

☞The Washington States gives us the important information that the great carpet from the far famed "East Room" was on Tuesday morning conveyed to the grounds adjoining and underwent a vigorous threshing preparatory to a resumption of the "reception" *carnival* now imminent. This threshing will be followed up, about this time next year, by a winnowing out of all the chaff from the White House.

☞The editor of the Courier says that "the Oppositionists are pretty hard up as a party." We suppose he must think the same of the Democracy, for he told his readers last week that he considered the late vote in New York as virtually deciding the next Presidential election in favor of the Black Republicans.

FORBES PAPERS.—The New York Express says it is pretty clear that much of the astonishing developments made by Mr. Forbes were sheer fabrications. Mr. Harttman, who had charge of that trunk from which the papers are alleged to have been stolen, denies the soft impeachment, and declares that no papers were ever taken out of it.

☞If women are found guilty of the highest crimes, it might be difficult to determine which would be the severer punishment—to hang them or sentence them to imprisonment for life, with nobody to talk to.

☞We said we had no idea that one in twenty of the Republican party had anything to do with the Harper's Ferry rebellion or any knowledge of it beforehand. We might more properly have said one in a thousand.

☞It is said that Brigham Young, either for economy's sake, or something else's sake, has reduced his establishment. Ah, Brigham, "go it while you're Young."

☞Will you, as you promised, pay my bill at sight? Certainly, but I shall take the liberty of shutting my eyes when you present it.

☞A Locofoco editor in the interior of Kentucky says that people can take his paper cheaper than any other. If they take it for nothing, they are basely swindled.

☞If "he is not wise who is not wise for himself," the Governor of Virginia may be a perfect Solomon.

☞The letter from Georgetown which we publish this morning will repay attention.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

Mr. Preston has no intention of giving up his post at Madrid. He did not wish to seek leave of absence, but was induced to do so by his relatives in Kentucky, who believed his presence at home to be absolutely necessary.

Nothing yet has been definitely determined upon in regard to the French mission, but as Slidell has secured a majority of the Louisiana Legislature, he will not want the position. As I told you yesterday, the Cortinas invasion is a God-send to the Administration.

The President favors seizing all the Northern provinces of Mexico, and will, I think, recommend this in his message.

The Secretary of the Treasury is engaged upon his report. Beside an aparent balance of $4,700,000 in the Treasury, the Secretary has $5,000,000 in notes, received from customs during the heavy imports which are capable of reissue, and about one million more is anticipated. These two sums, with a temporary draft upon the working margin department, will enable him to meet the post-office demand of about eight millions by the 1st of January, and one million for Congressional mileage. If the revenue fulfills his anticipations afterwards he can get on. If not a new loan will be necessary.

The docket of the Supreme Court is crowded this term. The Government alone has ninety cases entered.

To show how anti-slavery men are treated at the South I give you the following from a late Southern paper:

"An Abolitionist calling himself T. A. Salvo was taken up at Hamburg, S. C., on the 10th inst., for being too free in the expression of his opinions had his head shaved on one side, and having a coat of tar and feathers applied to him, he was then rode on a rail beyond the limits of the city."

ALPHA.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

GEORGETOWN, KY., Nov. 14, 1859.

The Opposition party, I observe, has lately risen somewhat in the estimation of the Democracy. Formerly regarded as unworthy of respectful treatment, and sometimes of notice even, it now stands, by miraculous metamorphosis, in worthy and honorable appreciation by them. And why this mysterious change from reckless vituperation to mildness and clemency? We have ever proven ourselves a guileless, consistent, and patriotic party. But can that fact account for the phenomenon? Think you the Democratic party is blessed with enough of that righteous principle which admires goodness and glorifies merit, to lead it to esteem our party merely because of these virtuous traits; or, that it is gifted with any of that holy and magnanimous spirit which appricates and applauds excellence simply for the pure sake of excellence? Trust it not. Policy is their incentive to action, and not the love of virtue. Democrats begin to perceive and feel that we have got vitality and stability and harmony and hardihood and courage; that we cannot languish nor die, that we cannot crumble nor be crushed. And it is to this fact that their recent urbanity is traceable. They hope to make capital of our growing and swelling power, and achieve our co-action and confraternity. Well do they compute that the Opposition vote would prove no inconsiderable accession to their broken and factious force, especially at this crisis, when the Republican party is rising like an angry giant with the wrath of Achilles, ready and threatening at a single blow to smite and annihilate them.

That the Democratic party is dwindling and discordant is obvious and undoubted; and that Republicanism is looming up "lord of the ascendent" is equally apparent. Would it not then be a source of gratification and delight to Democracy should we affiliate with them, and strike hands in common effort to intercept and suppress this unmannered monster—this rising anthropophagy—which stalks a thing of terror, with "raw skin and bloody bones," over the land, devouring the inhabitants and swallowing up the Democratic party? A delicious and comfortable reflection surely for our Democratic friends to indulge in, that they have in us a strong and efficient reinforcement to challenge and conquer their Republican adversary! And the time is not far distant when we may coalesce with them, and show our Democratic tendency. A Speaker is to be chosen at the next Congress; a President of the United States must be elected during the ensuing year; and coming closer home a chair in the Federal Senate must soon be filled on the retirement of its illustrious occupant, Mr. Crittenden. Plenty of fine chances for us to fraternize with Democracy and display our anti-Republican spirit. But shall we thus offer ourselves complacent dupes into their hands, and immolate our own life for their salvation? Let us boldly and promptly repudiate their proffers of amity and unity, and unfold and lift to the breeze a charter of independence for ourselves, and around that as a common nucleus cluster our hopes and concentrate our force, and walk on as hitherto robed in honesty and integrity, unallied and unassociated with any party.

If virtue be the palladium of a party, as it is of our Federal Union, prospectively, we have every reason to anticipate our entire triumph. Yet, however that may be, we can at least exult in a retrospection more peerless and glorious than Democracy ever can boast of, with all its gasconade and braggart success and flush of power. We sprang the legitimate offspring from the womb of the old Whig party, that ancient and robust Power, before which all other parties indiscriminately bent the knee and prostrated themselves in humble adoration and obedience. When it perished and was laid away in the grave with its dead leader, (for it was meet that it should die with its name when Henry Clay was dead), upon its wreck arose the structure of the Know-Nothing Confederation—a party which drew its immediate vigor and support and power from the grand mother principles of Whigism, and which run for its time a career of glory and brilliant acheivements unprecedented and unparalleled. The bolt which felled it I am proud to assert was hurled by the hand of no adversary or belligerent party; rather was it self-inflicted, or suicidal if you please.

Suicide in some cases is noble. It is noble to bleed and die for the salvation of truth and honor. And, in obeisance to the dictates of this divine etiquette, we promptly submitted to martyrdom and death. The life of our party must be offered up on the altar of conservatism and veracity. We had proclaimed ourselves an organization strictly and thoroughly *national* in every detail; and so long as such a character could be purely sustained we were willing to cling and cleave together. But when one portion of our body grew dissentient and schismatic and uncongenial, so as to subvert the perfect harmony of the whole and belie its national aspect, it became expedient and compatible with justice and our own protestations that we should sever and separate. It is better that a distempered member should perish than that the malady should bring the whole body to destruction. It was fitter, when our Northern element became fractious and discordant on the slavery question (which had not then as in the time of Whigism the great Compromise champion to pacify it)—when it became *Abolitionized* and therefore anti-national in complexion and spirit—it was fitter that it should be repudiated, than sacrifice honor and candor and live in perpetual antagonism and ferment and secession, as do Northern and Southern Democrats, and thereby bring our entire party to ruin and a grave. We should have acted perfidiously and unwisely to have protracted alliance. Disruption should have been welcome, if the preservation of our nationality was impossible. And it was welcome.

Hence the Know-Nothing party split in twain; and one fragment of it, the estranged fragment, exists at the North under the title of Republican, and the other is spread over both North and South and known as the Opposition. Know-Nothingism fell, but it fell covered with glory. We preferred honorable dissolution to persistence in a fictitious nationality like the Democratic party, and like it existing in constant dread of dilapidation from sectional animosities and seditious factions. There is, nor can be, no more affinity between Northern and Southern Democrats than there is between oil and water; no more nationality between them than between Republicans and Oppositionists this moment! Identity of a hollow sound—of a trifling *name*—constitutes the whole basis of their boasted nationality. But at heart can there be truly any such thing? Can you believe that Northern Democrats reciprocate the fire eating sentiments of their Southern brethren any more than Republicans do, or even more than Fred Douglass? No. They are all Free State men together; all anti slavery, and equally opposed to the South though it were composed of Democrats entirely. There are principles deep-rooted and seated in the soul, which are fostered and developed there, and knit around the heart by the agency of circumstances such as nativity and education and association, that are more permanent and puissant and sometimes more unconquerable than any other power which walks the earth. Pacified and muffled they may be under the restraint and disguise of a name, still they are there untamed and unsubdued. Let a Southern Democrat, as Mr. Breckinridge, receive the nomination of the Charleston Convention, even under the auspices of the Cincinnati platform, and you will see the manifestation of these stubborn principles. Will Northern Democrats support him? I would hope so for the sake of Southern interests. But *will* they do it? That is the grand question. Will they so far disregard and disencumber themselves from those feelings of fatal enmity toward the South and Southern policy, with which they have been born and bred, that they will agree to endorse a Southern man, though Democrat he even may be, in preference to a Northern man for President? I cannot credit it. Nearly every man of them would revolt and embrace the Republican cause. Southern Democrats may nominate their Southern candidate if they please; but Northern Democrats will inevitably abandon them and their nominee too, and cleave to a Northern aspirant under all circumstances, be he Republican or what not. If a Democratic President is wanted, he must be marshaled from the Northern ranks, Squatter Sovereignty or no Squatter Sovereignty, else he cannot be sustained by Democrats North. Southern Democrats must not presume to try such a bold and unfeasible experiment as the election of a Southerner to the high and responsible office of Chief Magistracy. That is the peculiar privilege of the Northern crew. They will unite with you very willingly in elevating Mr. Douglas to that position, but they cannot accede to Mr. Breckinridge. And Southern Democrats are pliant and tractable enough to succumb to terms thus dogmatized to them by their dictatorial masters of the North; which, so long as they do, Democracy is plenty national enough. But do not attempt to send a Southern Democrat to the White House, or your nationality will prove evanescent as moonshine. Northern Democracy will not allow you that prerogative. Show your nationality by supporting Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas, who are all Northern partisans, and sustain it: *thus*; for it will not work well both ways, as in the case of Mr. Breckinridge. What a party! What a one-sided nationality!

In view of these facts, then, I would recommend to the Opposition party a steadfast spirit of unity and isolation, and a guarded and exclusive disconnection from all parties. True we are in the minority, but who will pronounce minority a disgrace, when we encountered it by rigid adhereance to the doctrines promulgated by our illustrious leader, who taught he would "rather be right than President." So say we; let justice be done before ambition is served. Rather then is minority an honor—a spotless honor that will shield us invulnerable and unscathed amid all the wild hot fury and revolutions of millions in majority. Let us glory then in that minority, and wage our battles on alone, remembering that we are striving for the triumph of truth and justice, whilst our own adversaries respect neither and resort to every disreputable expedient to gain their ignoble ends.

If we permit immorality and intrigue and corruption thus to triumph over prudence, patriotism, and integrity, and accelerate the progress of vice by willful conspiracy with those who practice it, our liberties and strength will soon depart and perish forever. Of these there can be no redemption, no resuscitation. A moral devastation, of which there is no returning springtime, will invade and surge over our land and blast and shatter the foundation and framework of all virtue and goodness. Let us then recognize allegiance to no party, but strike arms and clash shields with every antagonist. The Democratic party, with its corrupt administration, is no more safe investment nor depository for our strength than is the Republican party with the Harper's Ferry disorder; and neither one of them has *any* claim to our services nor fealty. Our success is inevitable and approaching, for every election throughout the South plainly attests our healthy and steady augmentation. Let our enemies work out their own destruction; and may no assistance of ours be lent to prolong their sinking vitality. When Congress assembles, let our National Representatives, *in toto*, unite on some one of their own number as Speaker, regardless of their weakness, or else avoid all alliance with any other party whatever. And in the State Senate which shortly convenes at Frankfort, let every loyal Opposition member steadily refuse to support any Democrat that may be proposed for the Federal Senate. Democrats can adjust that matter among themselves. It is immaterial to us whether it be Mr. Guthrie or Mr. Breckinridge. But let each and every Oppositionist, though conscious of certain defeat, cast his suffrage in favor of the Hon. Joshua F. Bell, in compliment of his untiring zeal throughout the late Gubernatorial contest, and in honor of his matchless powers of debate and his unrivalled eloquence. * * * * * *

IN CAMPO BELLI.

THE CLEVELAND FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—*Attempted Lynching of Hartman.*—George Hartman, the man who enticed the fugitive slave Seaton from Cleveland, and whose arrest in that city has already been noticed in our columns, has been discharged, the grand jury refusing to find a bill against him. The Herald says that as soon as this result was known, a posse of colored men, who were in waiting, made a dash after Hartman, having found a true bill against him in the court of Judge Lynch. Hartman ran like a fast nag for the Old Court House, and succeeded in getting inside the railing ahead of his pursuers. He threw himself on the protection of the court, and Judge Bishop directed his removal to jail for safety.

On the way to the jail he was several times almost in the power of his infuriated pursuers, but by running swiftly reached the jail unhurt, but greatly scared. He was immediately locked up in a cell, where he passed all of last (Monday) night. The negroes remained on the watch all night long.

Shortly after 9 o'clock, Hartman came out into the jail yard under pretence of speaking to a friend, and immediately scrambled over the back fence and disappeared. He was seen afterwards running down the hill to the Columbus railroad track, and has probably escaped on the half past 10 o'clock freight train on the C C & C. R R, which reaches Columbus at 6 o'clock this morning. He belongs to Louisiana, and told the jailer he should go there when he got a chance.

Whilst in the jail, some negroes, also under confinement, were so violent toward the man stealer that he had to be locked up in a cell to keep him out of harm.

MR. WARD IN CHINA.—The following is from the summary of the Overland Friend of China of September 12th:

It was stated in our last summary that, as the Emperor had consented to receive the American Minister at Pekin, it was believed the present mail would carry to Washington the ratified American treaty. But it will not. The Emperor, when Mr. Ward got to Pekin, refused to attach the vermillion pencil unless his Excellency would perform the kotow—that is, go on his knees and knock his head nine times on the ground, and, as Mr. Ward was not prepared to do this, he had to go back to the entrance of the river Pehtang, where the Governor of the province (not the Commissioners who made the treaty) handed him a sealed paper purporting to be a ratification, and with it Mr. Ward and the United States Government, unwilling to encounter, in Mr. Reed's phraseology, "wound or scar," must perforce be content in four words—"this treaty is useless."

The China Mail gives a detailed account of Mr. Ward's visit to Pekin, from which we extract the following:

About 11 o'clock the next day Mr. Ward, attended by only three of his party, went to the public hall, where the Imperial Commissioners met him, surrounded by a great crowd of officials of every shade of button, all dressed in their easy summer costume.

The different estimation in which the Emperor regarded a friendly and equal nation like the United States, whose chief magistrate was in every respect equal to himself, was repeatedly referred to by Kweiliang. Such being the relations between two countries, the kotow or regular form of obeisance required of envoys from those nations, i. e., san-kwei kiu hoh, "three kneelings and nine knocks," would not be expected; "But," said the Judge, "one kneeling and three knocks will do for a friendly power." This remark was not taken up by the commissioners, nor was the ceremony even in this mitigated form again referred to, so that it cannot be said that the kotow in any shape was demanded of Mr. Ward by the Chinese as a preliminary to his audience of their sovereign.

To this Mr. Ward replied, that while he entertained the greatest respect for his Majesty, and in that only felt what the President himself had expressed in the letter of which he was the bearer, he wished to declare in the plainest terms that, highly as he would regard an audience, and important as he deemed it under the present circumstances, still he had never asked it, and the treaty said nothing about it, but he would not kneel when he came before the throne; he could only salute his Majesty as he did his own ruler, and as Ministers of the United States did the sovereigns of all other nations when they saw them; he knelt only as an act of worship before God, and would never do so before any man. They were subjects of the Emperor, and must obey his ritual; but he represented a nation whose dignity he could not compromise by such a compliance; and furthermore, true respect must always proceed from the heart, and if the outward ceremony was not voluntary it was hypocrisy. He would bow very low, and even nine times, if that would add to the solemnity in their views; or he would stand uncovered during the whole audience while the Emperor sat. More than this he would never willingly perform; while this form of salutation exhibited all the respect he felt towards the President, which they must themselves acknowledge was quite as great as he could feel towards the Emperor of China.

The commissioners answered that if they were in the United States they would conform to any requirements made of them at an audience with the President, and that the American Minister ought to act on that principle in their country; that they could not show respect to their sovereign otherwise than by kneeling for anything short of that was absolutely nothing in their estimation, and would be deemed so by the Emperor. He would regard it an indignity for a minister from a friendly nation to come to his capital and refuse to see him, when he required so much less of him than he did of his own courtiers; besides which the President would be offended with him for not showing proper respect to his Envoy. In some European courts, even in the English, persons knelt before the sovereign when presented to him, and it is no more derogatory to do so here than there. They did not hesitate to say they regarded the homage paid their monarch as of the same sort as that given to gods, and would even burn incense to the President, as well as make the kotau to him, if required at Washington, in order to manifest entire respect. "You are a plenipotentiary," said Hwashana, turning to Mr. Ward, "and certainly have full powers to do such an act."

"I am not invested with powers sufficient to enable me to change the laws and usages of my country, and cannot do anything to degrade it," was Mr. Ward's reply.

DR. HOWE, OF BOSTON, OUT AT LAST.—The following letter from Dr. Samuel G. Howe appears in the Boston Bee of Monday:

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: Rumor has mingled my name with the events at Harper's Ferry. So long as it rested on such absurdities as letters written to me by Col. Forbes or others, it was too idle for notice; but when complicity is distinctly charged by one of the parties engaged, my friends beseech me to define my position, and I consent, the less reluctantly because I divest myself of what, in time, might be considered an honor, and I want no undeserved ones.

As regards Mr. Cook, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I never saw him, never corresponded with him, never even heard of him until since the outbreak at Harper's Ferry. That event was unforeseen and unexpected by me; nor does all my previous knowledge of John Brown enable me to reconcile it with his characteristic prudence, and his reluctance to shed blood, or excite servile insurrection. It is still to me a mystery and a marvel.

As to the heroic man who planned that forlorn hope, my relations with him in former times were such as no one ought to be afraid or ashamed to avow. If ever his testimony to his high qualities can be of use to him or his, it shall be forthcoming at the fitting time and place. But neither this nor any other testimony shall be extorted for unrighteous purposes, if I can help it.

There are, among the statutes of our Union, certain weapons concealed as are the claws of the cat, in a velvet paw, which are seemingly harmless, but are really deadly instruments by which we of the North may be forced to uphold and defend the barbarous system of human slavery. For instance, a dishonest judge in the remotest South, or in far off California, may, upon the affidavit of any white person that the testimony of any citizen of Massachusetts is wanted in a criminal suit, send a marshal, who may hail such citizen before the judge, and there, among strangers, to recognize for his appearance in court or be committed to jail.

Upon the stand, such expressions of opinion may be drawn from him as will mark him for an Abolitionist, and turn him out of the court-house to the tender mercies of a people once called chivalrous and generous, but among whom the love of fair play seems rapidly dying out.

Such martyrdom might be coveted by some if any high purpose were to be gained by it; but it is especially undesirable when the testimony is not sought with open and righteous but with false and revengeful purpose.

I am told by high legal authority that Massachusetts is so trammeled by the bonds of the Union that, as matters now stand, she cannot, or dare not, protect her citizens from such forcible extradition; and that each one must protect himself as he best may. Upon that hint I shall act; preferring to forego anything rather than the right to free thought and free speech. Yours, faithfully,

S. G. HOWE.

[From the Chicago Press of Wednesday.]

IMPORTANT HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS.—On Monday night a posse of officers, U. S. Deputy Marshals and others reached this city, having in charge three men arrested and largely identified with the manufacture of bogus money, chiefly silver coin.

These men constituted a nest of counterfeiters broken up at Cordova, in Rock Island county, on the Mississippi river, 18 miles above Rock Island, on Saturday night last, and brought thence to the city of Rock Island, where they passed the Sabbath.

The officers, having got things in proper trim, went up from Rock Island on Saturday afternoon to Cordova, and that night, after some sharp management, succeeded by a sharp fight, found their birds busy at their bogus work, and caught them in the act, taking possession of their entire outfit of tools, &c., &c. The persons arrested are as follows:

Timothy L Bigelow, a man 66 years old, who has a family, consisting of a wife and several children, and who has been a resident of the county for the last five years.

Chester C. Clark, aged 25 or 26, who is said to have come from Michigan, and had been with Bigelow two or three years.

James Smith, aged 26 or 28 years, formerly an employe on the M. & M. Railroad.

The old Man Bigelow and Clark are said to be accomplished engravers and expert counterfeiters. Bigelow has served a term or two in the penitentiary.

It would appear that they had a most complete and perfect set of dies, tools, presses, etc., and everything necessary for the manufacture of every kind of American coin, of gold and silver. They had on hand, in an unfinished state, some five hundred dollars of their gold coins and a bag of their fifty and twenty five cent pieces.

The clue to these operators was gained, we learn, by means of some of the arrests at Galesburg, in Knox county, last year, and since that time Mr. Bradley has been on the scent. It will be readily believed in these times that it was no easy job to find a man in this region who was "making money," but these Cordova operators have been found very busy filling an order for one thousand dollars in coin, given by one of the detectives. The men fought like lions, but were overpowered.

Bigelow, now in jail here, of this party, seems to think he has been poisoned by some of his confederates. He is in poor health and seems quite dejected. "Ah," says he, "I thought I was smart enough for 'em, but they have got me at last."

The story told by this old man of this attempt upon his life is one of the most remarkable in the annals of crime. Of the truth of the same, he bears in his person unmistakable tokens that go to attest the same. He says that in May last he started to go down the river to New Orleans; that he stopped on an island with some of his confederates. He had then on his person $1000 in gold in a belt and a gold watch and chain valued at $300. They mixed his liquor with something that stupefied him, or probably as they believed, killed him. What next he knew was when he recovered his faculties and found himself in darkness, pressed down with a heavy weight. With long and severe labor he released himself and found himself alone on the island, well nigh naked, and robbed of all his valuables. The cowardly wretches, his would-be murderers, had actually buried him alive, beneath a heap of logs and brushwood. The old man is a perfect wreck, and can scarcely walk a rod without support.

The whole party, with their tools and the case against them, will go before the United States Court for the speedy and inevitable result that awaits it.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.—No great public want can long remain unanswered. When a condition of things has become developed so that a great public want is realized, either in theology, civil government, or physics, that very want or demand is sure to create a supply. The hour will create the man, and the need the thing. Witness the sewing machine, the reaper, the telegraph. There may be several abortions. Many may run before they are sent, but ultimately humanity will triumph, and the want be supplied.

It cannot be that Medicine will long remain what it has been—a mass of intricacies, of which they who know most know little, while the confident pretender is sure to be a knave. Nor will it be always a system so intricate and obscure that only the priests of the temple can speak its language or interpret its symbols, or an oracle so equivocal that he who consults the priest fares as ill or worse than he who abjures the temple altogether. There must ere long be a system that comes down to the wants of humanity in every-day life—that meets the wants of the mother at her cradle, the nurse at the bedside, the father on his journey, or the sailor on the sea. Something or some system that everybody can have and everybody can use to arrest the first invasion of disease, and to restore the ruddy current of life ere its fountains are vitiated and its forces undermined.

Old school medicine, with its crude drugs and poisons, can never meet this want. That is a game long since played out, a thing well understood. Equally futile the vaunted panaceas and elixirs which ignorance has begotten and folly sustained. The water cure can never be more than a doubtful expedient or useful palliative in the hands of the people. Nor can the usual form of Homeopathy, however large its domestic manual, or complete its assortment of tinctures and pellets, be ever anything more than an amusing pastime in the hands of the people. The system was never designed for such use and can never fill such a place.

But it is contended that Humphreys' system of Specific Homeopathy does meet this want. In a small neat case are comprised some twenty specific remedies for all the more common complaints to which a family are subject, and the whole are so arranged and simplified that any person of ordinary intelligence can successfully apply them. They are free from danger or intricacy, and, according to the testimony of thousands of the most reputable persons who use them, entirely successful. Why, then, may not this great problem be considered as solved, and that here is a system that does meet the wants of our common humanity in every-day life—the great popular system of medication for the relief of the people and adapted to their wants. Surely nothing can be more harmless than these Sugar Pills, nothing more convenient or successful than These Specifics. ro19 d1&w1

BRAZOS, Nov. 4.

Brownsville was not taken on the evening of the 3d.

Any person making up a club of thirty subscribers to the Weekly Journal will be sent either the Country Daily or Tri-Weekly; or making up a club of fifty subscribers to the Weekly, our large Daily will be sent for one year.

SUBSCRIBERS!

WE will give to the person who will send us the largest club of subscribers between this and the first of April, 1860, a Silver Cup of the value of

Fifty Dollars!

To the second largest club a Silver Cup of the value of

Thirty Dollars!

To the third largest club a Silver Cup of the value of

Twenty Dollars!

Persons making up clubs are permitted to send in names after they have sent us ten or more subscribers; and they will be entitled to the

WEEKLY JOURNAL

twelve months from the receipt of remittances.

All remittances, *in registered letters*, sent at our risk.

Can we not induce many gentlemen to enter the list of competitors? The largely increased facilities of telegraphing enable the reader to obtain important news from Europe and every part of our country at a very small cost.

In making up a club, we do not require that all the papers should be sent to the same postoffice.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1859.

We hope that our political friends throughout the State will on no account neglect to embrace the first convenient opportunity that presents itself to appoint delegates to the Opposition Convention at Frankfort. Our desire and the desire of every other earnest friend of the cause in Kentucky is to see a Convention of the highest order and of the most determined spirit. We must have it. The influence of such a Convention at a period so critical as that appointed for its meeting cannot be over-estimated. It may not improbably turn the scales of victory in the approaching contest of 1860. We must have such a Convention; and we trust that our friends in the various counties of the State will not allow the next county-court day to pass without taking effectual measures to secure it. Friends! will you see to this? Give us, we repeat, your best men, and plenty of them. Let us have a Convention on the Twenty-second of next February great in numbers, greater in ability, and greatest in character. In short, let us have a genuine TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY Convention.

AN ENGLISH COLLEGIAN'S EXTRAVAGANCE—$80,000 *for Photographs and Such Trifles—A Son of Sir Culling Eardley in Court.*—A very singular case was lately disposed of in the Cambridge county court in England. It was an action brought by a Mr. Monson, a photographic artist, against Mr. Eardley Gideon Culling Eardley, an undergraduate of Trinity College, and eldest son of Sir Culling Eardley, to recover £3 16s for portraits of Dr. Donaldson, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely, and himself. The account also included a map of Cambridge and a charge for a journey to Haslingfield to take a view of the parish church for a work about to be published by the defendant on the churches of Cambridgeshire. The defendant pleaded infancy, to which the plaintiff made replication to the effect that the articles were necessary, considering his degree and station.

The plaintiff's claim having been substantiated by his own evidence, Mr. Naylor addressed the court for the defendant, and said if Sir Culling Eardley were to yield to all the extravagant claims upon his son, the fortune due to his other children must be trenched upon, for the defendant's bills for such trifles amounted to something like £16,000. Sir Culling Eardley was examined, and stated that the defendant was born on the 12th of August, 1838. He was allowed £400 a year, which ought to be abundantly sufficient for all his expenses; and a great deal had been paid in addition in liquidation of his debts.

His (Sir Culling Eardley's) property was at his own disposal; and he had frequently told the defendant that it would not be his if he indulged in such expensive habits. By his (Sir Culling Eardley's) orders a great proportion of the defendant's goods had been sold, and they realized £120; and some of the persons who supplied him with useless things had taken them back. Mr. Eardley, the defendant, was also examined, and stated that in February last he had intended to publish a work on the ...

"Smashing the machines," has been quite successful in New York. We find the following in the New York Express:

The Tablet, a city organ of the Romish priesthood, rather than of the Romish Church, has been *helping* us, we see, *smash* the machines—with this difference, however, that what we left off of regular Republicanism and Democracy, *they*, the priesthood, put on! It is very true, this *undid* what we were *doing*—but, nevertheless, the Romish priesthood can be kept from voting the "*Regular*" ticket, and be induced to vote the *irregular* ticket. The PRINCIPLE of ticket demolishing is the same as ours; and hence, we may congratulate them, if "on the left."

The Tablet article shows that there has been a concerted effort of the Romish priesthood to demolish the Democrats and the Republicans on the American ticket—an effort extending from the ocean to the lakes; and that, in some quarters, it has met with considerable success; but the article discloses this fact too—

That the Utica ticket strength—that is, the balance of power party—is a great deal stronger in this State than the Jones or Denniston vote indicates.

But, what a picture this is of mere political Romanism. The Utica ticket was not framed for Americanism, but for high patriotic purposes—to demonstrate to the country that here, in this great commercial and manufacturing State, there were white men enough not to be swayed hither and thither by the *negro mania*, either way—enough to hold the balance of power, and keep the Empire State alongside of all the States of the Union. The Romish Hierarchy suspected a cat to be under the bag, and they deliberately and craftily went to work, it seems, to undermine that patriotic purpose and keep "the negro" as a scarecrow in the field.

If, then, under all these facts, the Utica ticket is, in part even, elected, what a victory it is. What a matter of profound congratulation for honest men of all parties. What a show to the thirty-one other States of the Union, that here, in this heart of commerce and trade, the heart's pulsations are for the whole Union. What Southern New York is this year—see the vote—Central New York will be next year, and Northern New York the year after. Commerce and manufactures are now about right. Agriculture, anon, will hear the news.

The following are the views of the Roman Hierarchy on the recent election, as given by the Tablet:

In our own city, about 1,300 votes have been cast for the Democratic candidates, unindorsed by the Brooks Convention, the names of others being scratched off the tickets. About 300 votes were cast for the entire anti-Know Nothing ticket. Thousands, disgusted with the mere party tickets, did not vote at all. Kings county gave 300 whole and 150 half votes. Richmond county threw 100 for the whole of and 200 for half of the anti-Know Nothing ticket.

In the city of Oswego, in the contest for Governor last year, the Democrats had a majority of 231, while the Know Nothing vote was 144. This year, the candidate for Secretary of State, whose name was on the anti-Know Nothing and Republican tickets, had a majority of 415 over the combined Know Nothing and Democratic score, thus showing a clear gain of 790 votes, which could have been cast by the supporters of the anti-Know Nothing ticket.

The anti Know Nothing vote in the entire county must have exceeded 1,000. The town of Lockport, Niagara county, cast 300 anti Know Nothing votes. Auburn, Cayuga county, gave 150. Monroe county did well. Anti-Know Nothing votes were thrown in all the towns of Clinton county, but the whole vote on all sides was light.

The Plattsburg Express was kind enough to furnish the Adopted Citizens of this county with anti-Know-Nothing ballots. Essex county gave 200 votes. One town in Ulster county gave 400 anti-Know-Nothing votes, and the other towns combined, about as many more.

At Syracuse alone, where last year the candidates of the two great parties were almost equal, and the Know-Nothings polled 262 votes for Burrows, the anti Know Nothing candidate for Secretary of State, this year has a majority of 600, at least one half of which was cast by the Independent Adopted Citizens of that city. Elmira, Chemung county, polled 150 anti-K. N. votes. Jefferson county polled about 170 votes; Oneida, 280; Alleghany county, 130; Albany, 450; Rockland, 180, and Seneca, 140. * * * Some counties where the Adopted Citizens poll a respectable vote are yet to be heard from. * * It is incontrovertible that Elias W. Leavenworth, if he be elected, as most probably he is, owes his election to anti Know-Nothing votes.

FROM UTAH.—Dates have been received from this Territory to the 3d inst. The only item of interest is an account of the execution of Thos. H. Ferguson for the murder of Alexander Carpenter. It is the first judicial execution that has ever taken place in the Territory. Of the many murders that have taken place, the perpetrators of them have in all instances escaped, or no notice whatever has been taken of their crime, the general belief being that they were authorized or commanded by those who wield a despotic power over the lives and actions of the deluded and fanatical people that dwell in that Territory.

SILVER ORE IN TRANSIT.—The Sacramento Union of the 5th says:

Two loads of silver ore—12,000 pounds—were shipped below yesterday on the Eclipse, to Davidson, and two loads—4,500 pounds—arrived last evening, and will be shipped below today. The former lot was from the Ophir and Central Company, Washoe—the latter from the Ophir Company. The ore is shipped to J. R. Whitney, of this city, by whom it is forwarded below. Up to this date (with the exception of one load of 2,093 pounds from the Central Company, which is close at hand) there has been received and sent below from here by Mr. Whitney sixteen loads from the Ophir Company— ...

THE WANDERER TRIALS.—The trial of Brown, Rajesta, and Arguirre, for piracy, before the U. S. Circuit Court, was brought to a close yesterday. After a consultation of nearly a day, the jury about 12 o'clock M. brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

We cannot say that the public expectation has been disappointed in this result. The prisoners were remanded to jail to await their trial on another indictment for offenses committed on the high seas, that under which they have just been tried alleging only offenses committed on the waters of Georgia.

The case of the U. S. vs. Samuel M. Burnett, of Glynn county, charged with transmitting false writings to the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington for the purpose of defrauding the Government, was called.

Verdict, guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. —*Savannah Republican.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

SACKVILLE, Nov. 25.

The Indian struck on a sea ledge on Monday last. She had on board 38 passengers, 100 seamen, 800 tons cargo, and some specie. Half an hour after striking she parted amidships. The passengers and crew took to the boats, but one of them capsized and several persons were drowned. Another was stove in when alongside the steamer. Two other boats with passengers and sailors on board drifted out to sea and have not since been heard from.

The schooner Alexander arrived at Halifax yesterday with 24 persons rescued from the wreck. The number of lives lost is not known yet.

The schooner Lutea, which went to the assistance of the Indian, was wrecked on the breakers. All the crew were saved.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 26.

The schooner Gladiator has returned to Halifax with the remaining survivors of the steamer Indian. The steamer was broken to pieces and very little of the cargo was saved. The passengers complain of being plundered by the inhabitants.

The mails were saved and forwarded.

The Indian had eight cabin and thirty steerage passengers, mostly Germans and Hungarians, and a crew of seventy-seven.

When the vessel struck the sea ledge she was running eight knots an hour, with fine weather but slightly hazy. The Capt. by sounding supposed she was off Sable Island. When the vessel struck the bottom was torn off and she filled instantly. The Engineer opened the valves to prevent an explosion. He then lowered three boats, when with a sudden crash the vessel broke amidsips, and the steerage passengers rushing in sunk two of the boats, drowning the engineers and several of the crew and passengers, including two women and two children. One boat under the command of the second officer Smith, was blown off thirty miles. The boat under command of the fourth officer, Smith, reached the shore. The boat in charge of the third officer, Biggan, broke adrift leaking and is supposed to be lost.

A boat containing 38 ladies with their husbands landed safely, after knocking about for nine hours in the sea; 27 are dead. None of the books have been recovered, and it is impossible to give a complete list of the names, but the following are known to have been lost, viz: Mrs. Eckman and infant; Jas. Dickson; Wm. Ross, 3d engineer; Robt. Richie, 4th engineer; John Mullan, fireman; Jas. Stand well, steward; Alfred Walsh, a boy; Thos. Lloyd, chief cook; James Long, joiner; John Herron and Henry Carroll, seamen.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Nov. 26.

All is now comparatively quiet. We have exciting news occasionally, but we are getting used to them; they have been so numerous that if a genuine attack were made the people would be likely to consider it a hoax.

The howitzer company of Richmond, which returned with Gov. Wise, professes to have received information after his return which induced him to send them back.

The barns of Thomas H. Willis were set on fire yesterday and destroyed; loss $2,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26, P. M.

It appears that it was Miramon that commanded at Quertaero, defeating Doblado. Previous to this, Doblado, with 5,000 men, after defeating a portion of Miramon's troops, halted a week, thus giving Miramon time to reinforce. The defeat caused great rejoicing at the capital. It is reported that Juarez intends asking our immediate armed intervention. Degollado is concentrating troops and is about to march on Guanajuato.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.

News by the overland mail to the 7th says the Governor of California had ordered an election on the 10th of December, to fill the vacancy of that State in the U. S. Senate, and it is anticipated that it will be a very exciting election, involving the question whether the Legislature shall grant, the right to construct bulkheads to protect San Francisco harbor, the project involving the expenditure of five millions.

An association has been formed at San Francisco for the purpose of excluding the Chinese from all employment excepting of the lowest kind.

Business stagnant. No sales since the departure of steamer. Arrived, 5th, ship Daring, from New York; 6th, ship Endeavor, from New York.

Whaleship Massachusetts, thirty-one days from Ochatsk sea, furnishes the following report of the whaling fleet to Sept. 7th: Cambria 990 barrels, Francis Henrietta 600, Java 700, Congress 1175, Paul Wood 400, Geo. Howland 600, Fanny 1050, California 400, Massachusetts 600; Orazimbo 300, Rapid 900, J. D. Thompson 400, Croder 700, Reindeer 850, Janus 800, Wavelet 600, Ohio 420, Levi Starbuck 200, Theresa 75, S. C. Richmond 350, Onward 1,200, Scotland 1 400, St. George 350, Othello 350, America 450, Flor de 500, Gideon Howland 500, Camilla 800, Euphrates 500, Ontairo 350, Eliza F. Mason 300. Whalers, all of New Brunswick—Arctic, of Fairhaven, 800 bbls; Brutus, of Warren, 1,000; Splendid Spring, 1,000; Delaware, of New London, 600; Cincinnati, of Stonington, 600; Mary Nantucket, of Clear Sparta, 350; Northern Light, 700; Alice, of Cold Spring, 350; New London, 400; Bowditch, of Warren, ... of New Brunswick, 450; Hobomak, ... Espadon, of Havre, 200; Oahu, 80; Alcha, of Honolulu, 130; Ville de ..., 200.

The Massachusetts also furnishes the following ...

... Capt. Palmer, of bark Kingfisher, ... drown by a line attached to a whale, August 5th, Capt. Waterman of the bark ..., died and was buried at Elbow ... August 28th, Capt. Salgen, bark Nudas, ... Bark Phoenix, from Nantucket, ... ashore in a heavy gale, soon went to ... and his crew wintered on the Island ... taken off by the Massachusetts in the ... will return home in the next steam... Ocean Wave was wrecked in the same ... is little doubt that the whole crew ...

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

... believed to be well authenticated, ... Aspinwall, to the effect that Japanese ... would leave Yeddo on the 22d of ... the United States, via the Sandwich ... San Francisco, and Panama, and that the ... Roanoke, now at Aspinwall, was to ...

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 28.

During Saturday and Sunday the town was filled with strangers and the military. Extensive preparations are making for the reception of additional military forces which are on their way here. The churches are all taken possession of for the barracks. Sentinels are nightly firing at imaginary foes, and a number of citizens have narrowly escaped being shot. On Sunday night the military confidently expected an attack and the sentries were doubled. No foe appeared however. How they are expected to arrive is not stated, but as the country is being patroled for 20 miles around, it must be by the underground railroad.

It has been stated on good authority that Gov. Wise has sent spies into Ohio and Pennsylvania, and that it is from their reports that large bodies of men are arming and moving towards Virginia, that the military forces are being so largely augmented.

About 700 additional troops have arrived here since last Saturday, including two companies from Wheeling, so that we have now about 1500 military under arms.

A letter from Huntington county, Pennsylvania, states that large bodies of armed men are moving towards Virginia across the mountains and are supposed to be on their way to Charlestown. These reports cause a constant panic.

All is quiet today and arrangements are making for the erection of a gallows.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 28.

The steamship Isabel has arrived from Havana.

The Marquis Serrano, the new Governor General, arrived on the 24th inst., and was received by a grand demonstration. He had been sworn in and entered upon the duties of his office.

The steamer Moses Taylor was at Havana when the Isabel sailed.

The sugar market was firm at an advance of ¼c per arrobe. The stock at Havana and Matanzas was 79,000 boxes, against 6,000 boxes at the same time last year.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows a decrease of loans of $97,000; decrease of specie $1,101,000; decrease of circulation $12,000. The decrease in the specie does not include the remittance by the steamer Baltic.

New Orleans dates from Brownsville to the 20th inst. have been received. Lieut. Tennison, of the revenue cutter Dodge, states that the force now guarding Brownsville consisted of 292 men. No attack has been made by Cortinas.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.

The case of George C. Bates against the Illinois Central Railroad, which has been on trial in the United States Court the past fortnight, involving the right of the defendants to their depot property in Chicago, was decided to-day in favor of the road. This is the second time the case has been tried with the same result.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.

The steamer Moses Taylor, with advices from San Francisco to the 5th and Havana dates of the 25th, has arrived.

The new Governor General had arrived at Havana on the 23d.

The sugar market was excited; holders demand 9@9¼ reals.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.

The Utah mail of the 3d brings accounts of the execution of Thomas H. Furguson for the murder of Alexander Carpenter, being the first judicial execution which has ever taken place in that Territory.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.

News has been received from Brownsville to the 20th inst.

Lieut. Tennison reports that 300 troops and citizens were protecting the city. They were closely besieged, but as yet there had been no attack.

RISING SUN, Nov. 28.

Sam Best, one of the pioneer citizens of Cincinnati, died at his residence at this place yesterday, aged 87 years.

PORTLAND, Nov. 28.

The expected steamer North Briton, with Liverpool dates to the 16th, has not yet been signaled below.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29.

REMARKS.—The business of the past week has not been extensive, yet the produce market has exhibited great buoyancy, and especially has this been the case during the last few days. We allude more particularly to hogs and their product. The greatest interest centers in them now. The receipts have been quite limited, and the anxiety of packers to secure the killing has run prices up above anything anticipated a month ago, and as a consequence enhanced correspondingly the product, which is held altogether out of the market or at figures that buyers are not willing to pay. To give some idea of the price of hogs we may say that $6 is freely offered and $6 25 and in some instances over that price asked, and we can also state some lots have been sold at nearly if not fully $6 25. We do not wish it to be understood that hogs sell at over $6 from the books, because after they are killed the principal profit on which the packers count is lost. We do think, however, that higher prices than the present, notwithstanding an apparent falling off in the crop, will not leave any margin for profit. We have seen that the consumption of an article depends much on its value. High prices, even if based on a short crop, will lessen the consumption. This was shown last year; and the stock of pork on hand in the country in July was larger than it had ever been before. As soon as prices gave way an immediate market was found. Yesterday there were some sales of mess pork at $16, but last evening no more was to be had at it. Piece meats and lard were held out of the market.

The number killed up to last evening was about 55,000 and there were about 7000 left in pens. We give here some remarks from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago papers in regard to those markets:

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

The receipts of hogs at this port on Saturday comprised only 3000 head. As a consequence the market was strong, and the leading price was $6, closing buoyant, with holders asking $6 15@$6 25, with a fair prospect of succeeding in their upward movement in the event of receipts continuing light. Nobody appears to have confidence at present prices, but there are buyers for more than are offered at full rates. The receipts since last Tuesday foot up about 20,000 head, making a total for the season of 80,000. The receipts to-day and to-morrow will probably swell the total to 95,000 head, against 164,161 to the corresponding date last year. At Louisville the receipts up to the 30th of November, 1858, were 155,751. No report has been made of this year's arrivals but the number, we think, falls short of 50,000 head. The business at the two places, then, compares about as follows:

	1859.	1858.
Cincinnati	95,000	164,161
Louisville	50,000	155,751
Totals	145,000	319,912
		145,000
Decrease		174,912

This only shows, however, that the season is as backward this year as it was in 1857.

There was a pretty lively speculative demand for mess pork Saturday, with sales at $15 25 on the spot, and $15 75 for February delivery. There was a good inquiry for old bacon, with sales of 100 hhds at 9½@9¾c. Green meats were mostly held at 5, 7, and 8, but the weather not being first rate 7½ was accepted for hams, and ½ to ¾ was taken ...

HEMP.—We hear of none offering. But a manufacturer here has bought during the past week 1000 bales in St. Louis at $109@$112 per ton, which has excited that market. Kentucky may now be quoted at $116@$120. The St. Louis Republican of yesterday says:

A movement has taken place in the past day or two, which, with the sales of to-day, has comprised about 1000 bales undressed from the warehouse from $108 to $112; 80 bales do at $115; 39 bales choice private; 25 bales do do at $120; 55 and 14 bales dressed at $160, nearly all being advanced prices, and a reaction from the extreme quiet which had existed in the market for some little time past.

IRON.—Stonecoal bar iron is selling at 2¾ to 3c, and charcoal bar at 3¾ to 4c per lb. Sheet iron boiled at 4½c and best charcoal at 5½c. In pig iron nothing of importance has transpired.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—We quote common brands 26 to 30 and 36 to 40c. We quote sales of grey and brown jean (Louisville Woolen Mills) at 45c for the former and 50c for the latter.

LEATHER.—There is nothing doing and prices are altogether nominal. We omit them therefore. Purchases could probably be effected under our former quotations.

LEAD AND SHOT.—Bar lead we quote at 6½c by the ton and 6¾c in smaller quantities. Pig 5¾@6c. The city manufactory is selling pure white lead at $1 85, superior at $1 65, and Clinton at $1 50. Shot we quote at $1 65.

NAILS.—The market is well supplied, and we hear of sales from first hands in lots of 100 kegs and upwards as low as $2 85 for 10d and the corresponding rates for the other sizes. Retail price $3@3 25 per keg.

OAKUM.—We quote 6@6½.

OILS.—Linseed 58@59c, which the mill is selling in lots. Sales pure lard oil at 80@85c, and $1 for the bbl.

POTATOES AND ONIONS.—Are dull. We quote prime from store $1 75 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS.—It is evident that the high prices which have been demanded and which have been gradually advancing have kept operators from abroad out of the market. In the early part of the week some 300 bbls old mess pork were taken in three lots at $14 50, and 1000 bbls of new mess at $15 50. Subsequently a few small sales of old mess were made at $15, and yesterday 1600 bbls new mess in three lots (500, 500, and 100) sold at $16, and in the evening this price was refused for a round lot. In piece meats a few heavy sales were made in the early part of the week, and yesterday holders were not ready to fix asking prices, preferring to await further developments. We doubt whether green shoulders, sides, and hams could have been purchased at 5, 7, and 7½c. In bacon only a few small orders have been filled at former rates. In lard some transactions have taken place, including 200,000 lbs gut on pt, 75 kegs on orders at 11½c, 10 tierces at 10¾c, and 70 kegs in the early part of the week at 10½c. These prices are no criterion of the market at the close, and we cannot give any reliable quotations.

SALT.—We notice sales of Kanawha and Ohio River at 27@30c, the inside figure for round lots.

SEEDS—Flaxseed has continued firm at $1 10. We quote timothy at $2 75, orchard $1 20, clean blue grass $1 50@1 75, and clover at $5@$5 25. Hemp has declined to $1 75. There is very little demand for seeds, the season being about over.

TOBACCO.—Only 122 hhds tobacco have been sold for the week ending on Saturday, including 1 hhd stems at 75c, 4 hhds at $2 25@2 75, 36 at 3@3 85, 18 at 4@4 95, 21 at 5@5 95, 29 at 6@6 90, 7 at 7 05@7 25, and 3 at 8 15@8 85.

Sales yesterday, exclusive of the above, of 17 hhds—10 at $3 05@3 95, 3 at 4 10@4 95, 3 at 5@5 60, and 1 at 6 30.

TALLOW.—Rough we quote at 5c and rendered at 9½c.

TIN PLATE.—We quote common IC 10x14 at $10 25; IX 10x14 at $12; IC roof 14x20, leaded, at $10; IX 14x20, leaded, $11 75; IX 14x20, bright, $13 50; DX100 plate $13 50; block tin 35c per lb. Zinc—casks, ℔ lb, 10c, sheets 11c.

WOOL.—Prices are unchanged. We quote grease 23@25c, pulled 33@35c, and washed 36@37c.

WHISKY.—Raw has been selling throughout the week at 23½c.

FREIGHTS.—A decline has been established in Southern freights. We now quote to New Orleans pound freights 30c, flour per bbl 60c, pork 75c, whisky $1, sheep per head 75c, mules $6, and cattle and horses $7 and $8. To Wheeling and Pittsburg 15 and 20c for pound freights and 25 and 35c for flour.

MONEY MARKETS.—There has been quite an active demand for money which has however been readily met. Of course the principal inquiry has been from purchasers of hogs.

The exchange market has continued very dull and a decline in rates has been established. The banks and brokers have been checking on the East at ¼ and on New Orleans at ¼ premium, with but a light demand. Gold is purchased by the brokers at ½ premium and sold at ¾@⅞ premium.

In currency the principal change is in Virginia notes, which are ¾ discount. Tennessee are ¾ discount, though occasionally they are taken by brokers from their customers at par. Illinois and Wisconsin are again at 2 ℔ cent. discount. Ohio and Indiana are par to ¼ discount. Louisiana is sought for at par. Missouri ½@¾ discount. South Carolina, Georgia, and Mobile ¾ discount, North Carolina — discount.

The New Orleans Picayune of Thursday says:

The movement in the discount market today indicated further activity, and transactions all round show a moderate increase. Offerings at some of the banks were large, but it was partly owing to the fact that payments maturing tomorrow had to be met before the close of business today. On the street there were sales of about $100,000 of long dated paper at previous quotations. There is very little first class offering, and none of the above could be considered strictly prime.

The exchange market has exhibited but little variation on our previous report. Sterling bills and sight checks appear to be in request and drawers continue very firm. Transactions in the above descriptions today included some round amounts at yesterday's figures, and there was no noticeable increase in the demand for any other classes. We still quote clear sterling bills 108¾@109¼, bill of lading drafts 107¾@108¼. Francs 5f 22½@5f.17½ per dollar. Sixty day bills on New York, &c., 1½@2 and 2¼ per cent discount. Sight ⅛@¾ per cent discount.

The St. Louis Democrat of yesterday says:

Currency continues very scarce at ¾ discount buying and ¼ discount selling. It arrives in good quantities, but goes to the country as fast. Small bills are at a greater discount, it being illegal to pay out such over the bank counter; some packages of large and small bills sold at ½, though all large go at ¼ discount, and all small at ½.

Eastern exchange is unusually scarce for the time of year; some of those who usually sell most are not drawing at all today, except in a small way at 1¼ prem. and paying 1 per cent for all they get. Sight on the South is in but moderate demand and supply at 1 per cent prem. The following is the full range of rates:

	For Gold.	Bank's Funds.	Ill. & Wis.
Selling on East	⅛@⅜ prem	1@1¼ prem	1½@1¾ prem
" on N O.	⅛@⅜ prem	1@1¼ prem	1¾@2 prem
" Cin & Lou	⅛@⅜ prem	¾@1 prem	1½@1¾ prem

The Chicago Press of Saturday says:

The day has been excessively stormy and transactions have therefore been confined to narrow limits. Quotations are, in all respects, the same, viz: Exchange 2 per cent premium for currency and very scarce. Gold 2@2½. Very little wanted for any purpose. Discounts easy for produce or pork paper, but for every other purpose scarcely to be obtained.

Shelby House Stock Market—W. W. Summers.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.

There has been a scant supply of cattle in market the past week and prices were a little stiffer. Hogs have advanced. Sheep—there were none in market.

Prices were as follows: Cattle—Choice and extra steers from $3 to 3 60; fair and second rate cattle from $2 25 to $3; third rate from $1 75 to 2 25 per 100 lbs gross. Prices for well-fatted winter hogs ranged last week from $4 25 to $5; stock hogs were sold at $4 per 100 lbs gross.

Receipts.

CATTLE—G E Chick, Breckinridge, 17; Wm Shane, Bullitt, 3; J Hedges, Jefferson, 16; J Gillman, do, 9; J M Moore, Louisville, 13; C Tinney, do, 36; Purdy & ...

...

Number of Cattle received for the week	275
Number of Sheep received for the week	383
Number of Hogs received for the week	415

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.

There has again been a good demand for cotton to-day and the sales have embraced about 11,000 bales. Prices have been firm without any further quotable change.

Middling	11 @11¼
Good do	11½@11¾

The sugar market is still firmer, with light receipts, and we notice sales of about 500 hhds fair to fully fair ranging at 7@7½c ℔ lb.

The sales of molasses comprise some 600 bbls at 41c for prime to choice, 120 at the basin at 40c, and 200 half bbls at 43½@44c ℔ gallon.

No transactions in tobacco reported to-day. Stock on hand not cleared 19,986 hhds.

Flour still inactive—the sales have been confined to about 1000 bbls, of which 100 at $5 75, 159 in lots at $5 87½, some smaller lots at $5 80@5 87½, 200 bbls good brands at $6, 50 extra at $6 75, and 177 in two lots at $7 ℔ bbl.

The corn market is still drooping—about 1000 sacks yellow sold in lots at 65c, and 1480 white at 75c ℔ bushel. A lot of 10,000 sacks has been offered at 62½c, with buyers at 60c ℔ bushel.

In oats, the market is dull, with sales of about 1500 sacks St Louis, including some small lots at 54@55c, 100 at 55c, 500 at less, 600 at 56c, and 100 at 57c ℔ bushel.

Sales 239 sacks bran at $1 17½ and 200 at $1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

In pork, the market is heavy, with sales of 300 bbls mess at ——, and 100 at $15 ℔ bbl—retailing at $15 25@15 50 ℔ bbl.

Bacon dull—sales confined to 20 casks ribbed sides at 10½c. and 10 clear at 12½c ℔ lb; shoulders retailing at 8½@8¾c ℔ lb.

There is no demand for lard and we hear of no transactions.

Sales 555 bags coffee at 11½c and 100 skimmings at 11c ℔ lb.

Whisky dull—we hear of nothing doing.

In lard oil, 25 bbls choice winter-strained (Peeble & Bros) sold at $1 05 ℔ gallon.

In freights, two ships have been taken for Havre at 1c for cotton. Vessels on the berth for Liverpool filling up at ½d. but shipmasters generally refuse that rate for consignments.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 23.

Beef Cattle—Near 800 Texas and 200 Western beeves remain on sale. We quote Western at 7@8c per lb net.

Hogs—At 7@8c per lb net. Stock 650 head.

Sheep—Prices at $4@5 50 per head. Stock 450 head.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 23.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.	
First quality, per cwt	$ 9 75@10 25
Ordinary	9 00@ 9 50
Common	7 50@ 8 50
Inferior	6 00@ 7 00
COWS AND CALVES.	
First quality	50 00@65 00
Ordinary	40 00@50 00
Common	30 00@40 00
Inferior	20 00@30 00
VEAL CALVES.	
First quality, ℔ lb	6 @ 6½
Ordinary	5 @ 5½
Common	4 @ 5
Inferior	3½@ 4
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Prime quality, ℔ head	5 00@ 6 00
Ordinary	4 00@ 5 00
Common	3 00@ 4 00
Inferior	2 00@ 3 00
SWINE.	
First quality	5 @ 5½
Other qualities	4¾ @ 5

Although there is a falling off in the receipts of about 1,000 head, the average price has not materially improved. The first class cattle command full prices, but all other kinds are slow of sale at our quotations. Holders asked more and were pretty stiff, but the sales effected both yesterday and today, except the selections, did not show any decided improvement, such as a short supply usually creates. This was owing chiefly to the approximation of "Thanksgiving Day," and the consequent superabundance of all kinds of poultry and game in which the various markets abound. The average quantity in the yards today was considerably ahead of last week, and, with this fact in view, it cannot be said that prices are materially improved. At Bergen Hill the sales on Monday reached 1,000 head, nearly all of which were destined for this city.

Sheep and lambs are in limited supply and very active at full prices, ranging from $2 to $6, as to quality.

Swine are less active at 4¾@5¼c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28, M.

Flour steady; Howard street $5 67. Wheat quiet; 35,000 bushels sold at $1 20@1 45 for white; $1 10@1 25 for red. Corn is firm at 75@75c for new white and yellow. Provisions steady; mess pork $15 75; prime $10 50; bacon 10c; mess beef $15; No. 1 $12. Whisky is firmer at 26½@27c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28, M.

Flour very firm and holders asking higher prices; sales 1600 bbls at $5 for superfine and $5 15@5 22 for extra.—Wheat in good demand and holders firm; $1 15 and 1 25 for prime red and white. Corn firm and in good demand; sales 280 bushels at Marietta depot at 43c. Oats in good demand and steady at 45c. Barley in good demand and firm; sales 1000 bushels prime fall at 73c and 250 bushels spring at 67c. Whisky unchanged; 1200 bbls at 23c. Hogs active and market buoyant, sales 2600 head at $5 90@$6, the latter rate averaging 200 lbs; receipts light. Mess pork advanced to $15 and is in good demand; 100 hhds bacon sold at 9½c; green hams 7¾, shoulders 4¾, and sides 6¼c. Lard 10@10½c for bbl and keg; market very firm. Groceries—sales new crop sugar at 8¼c; 200 bags coffee at 12¾; molasses 47c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, M.

Flour advanced 5@10c—sales 19,000 bbls at $5 10@5 20 for State, $5 65@5 75 for Ohio, and $5 60@5 80 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1@2c, with moderate sales. Corn buoyant—sales 10,000 bushels at 78@86c for new yellow. Pork quiet at $16 for mess and $11 12½ for prime. Lard dull. Whisky dull at 27½c.

Stocks better but weak—Galena and Chicago 73½; Michigan Central 41¾; Erie 10½; Cleveland and Toledo 21½; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 95; Panama 133; Harlem 37; Hudson 41½; Pacific Mail 90; Galena and Chicago first bonds 93½; seconds 89½; Michigan Southern seconds 41; firsts 70; Chicago and Rock Island 65¾; Illinois Central 58; Illinois Central bonds 85½; Michigan Southern 20¾; New York Central 82¾; Pennsylvania Coal Company 84; Reading 40½; Milwaukee and Mississippi 4¾; Virginia 6's 93½; Missouri 6's 84½; Erie seconds 86, thirds 78; Northern Indiana firsts 66.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28, P. M.

Sales of cotton today 2,400 bales; middling and lower grades declined ⅛@¼c; prices irregular; Orleans middling 10⅞@11½c. Sugar dull at 6¾@7½c. Pork buoyant at an advance of 25c; mess $15 50. Whisky 24½c. Sight exchange on New York ⅜ discount.

The complete crops of twenty-six sugar planters in the vicinity of Baton Rouge are but little over half their last year's crop.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, P. M.

Cotton heavy; sales 400 bales, including 2,000 bales of low middling Orleans at 11c with 9-16d freight, middling uplands 11¼@11½c. Flour advanced; sales 33,000 bbls. Wheat—white $1 50, red $1 40, Western $1 35@1 37, Milwaukee club $1 23@1 28. Corn buoyant: sales 19,000 bushels; old yellow 95c, new do 75@86, white 78c. Mess pork $15 95. Whisky declined ½c; sales at 27c. Sugar buoyant; sales 1200 boxes Muscovado at 7@7½c. Coffee steady at 11¾@13c. Freights on cotton to Liverpool 7-32d. Bacon steady; sales 500 cases Cumberland middles for December and January delivery at 8½c. Dressed hogs dull at 7c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28, P. M.

Flour held very firmly at $5@5 15 for superfine. Wheat in good demand at $1 12@1 15 for red and $1 20@1 25 for white; a lot of very choice white held at $1 30. Corn steady at 45@46c. Oats firmer at 45@45½c. Barley in good request at 70@73c. Rye firm at 75@78c. Whisky steady; large sales at 23c. Provisions held firmly at $15@15 50 for mess pork, 7¾@9¾c for bacon and shoulders, and the demand is fair. Hogs continue buoyant, and the receipts, which are light, are quickly taken on arrival at $6 10@6 25. Green meats active at 7¾@8c for hams, 4¾@4 95-100c for shoulders, and 6¾@6 9-10c for sides. Exchange very firm at ¼.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mrs. M. Preston Pope, Louisville, on the evening of the 23d inst., by the Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, Mr. JOHN WATSON BARR to Miss SUSAN, daughter of the late Col. Jason Rogers.

On Thursday, Nov. 24th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Whittle, PHIL. T. GERMAN and Miss MAGGIE HELENA APEL, daughter of Fred. Apel, Esq., all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 17th inst., at the residence of J. C. Stewart, Esq., in New Orleans, by the Rev. J. Moynihan, Mr. HARRIS B. FARQUAR to Miss CATHARINE ROCA, all of New Orleans.

In Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. S. B. GLOVER to Miss MOLLIE FENTON.

In Jeffersonville, on the 22d instant, by Rev. James Runcie, Miss ADA SALMON and Mr. EZRA A. CARMAN, of Newark, N. J.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Armstrong, Mr. HUGH SMITH, of Louisville, to Miss KATE STOKES, of Franklin co., Ky.

On the 13th of November, in Lincoln co., by Rev. S. L. McRoberts, CHAS. H. BAILEY, aged 74 years, to Mrs. SARAH HACKLEY, aged 65.

DIED,

On Friday morning, Nov. 26, of scarlet fever, MOLLIE, in the 4th year of her age, daughter of Elias and Amanda Levi.

In this city, on the morning of the 24th, at half past six o'clock, JAMES MCHATTON, in the 67th year of his age.

In New Orleans, on Saturday morning, 19th instant, JAMES R. CONWAY.

In New Orleans, on Thursday evening, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, of consumption, Mrs. A. H. THOMPSON, a native of Philadelphia, aged 66 years.

At his residence in Carmi, Illinois, on the 19th inst., of inflammatory rheumatism, JAMES S. ROBINSON, Esq., in the 30th year of his age.

On the 21st of November, of bronchitis, Mrs. MARY CATHARINE STUGGERS, in the 52d year of her age.

November 23d, after a short illness, Mrs KATE REISACHER, aged 21 years, daughter of the late James D. and Catharine Treanor, of Daviess county, Indiana.

On the morning of the 27th inst., MARGARET DEVLIN, wife of Jerome B. Curran, aged 20 years and 5 months.

Ho! ye rheumatics, and all who are afflicted with Neuralgia, pains in the head, back, limbs, breast, or sides, and all who are deaf, come, and try that surest and cheapest of remedies—DeGrath's Electric Oil. Sold by

RAYMOND & TYLER,
nov15 deod&weow No. 74 Fourth street.

TO THE BEDRUGGED AND POISONED CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY.—You are overrun with a deluge of the vilest compounds in the form of "Alcoholic Drinks" that ever emanated from the pest of society, the LIQUOR MIXER. They are sold to you as a luxury, or they are dispensed to you as a Medicine, and in either case the effect is the same.

There is but one way to escape, and that is to use as a luxury or a medicament a safe and reliable stimulant, sold under stamp and seal, which renders it certain that it has not been tampered with. Such an article is

CHARLES'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN,

which is distilled under inspection of the British Government, is delicately flavored (unlike any other Gin) with some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, and is by far the most healthy beverage extant.

The most eminent physicians of Europe and America not only recommend its use by the hale and hearty, but prescribe it as a medicine where a stimulant is required.

The female sex will find it not only a pleasant Cordial but a certain relief in sufferings of a periodical character.

Analytical Chemists of all ranks pronounce it perfectly pure, and its restorative merits incomparable.

Sold only in quart and pint bottles by all druggists, grocers, &c. Sold in Louisville wholesale by WILSON & STARBIRD, Main street. EDMUND C. CHARLES, General Agent, 40 Broadway, New York.
june29 d6eow&w1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

CAUTION.

These pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at every other time, and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, ...

... one of our firm went to Newfoundland to superintend the manufacture of our oil, and we WARRANT IT PURE. See that the label has the eagle and mortar and the signature over the cork of each bottle, as there is a great deal of cheap inferior oil palmed off for genuine to the great injury of patients.

Ask for Hegeman, Clark, & Co.'s, and take no other as many have been cured with the genuine who have used others without any benefit.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY—PAINT, GREASE spots, etc., removed instantly; gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE, only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, 161, 399, 511, and 756 Broadway, N. Y.
o31 d&w3m*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
apr27 d&w1y

To the Nervous of Both Sexes.

A RETIRED Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct the
REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL,
o3 deod2mis&w2m 186, Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. B. HOWARD......WM. H. MIDDLETON

HOWARD & MIDDLETON

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN
REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,
PORTABLE ENGINES AND MILLS,
Avery's Cast Plows, Steel Plows, Cotton Seed Planters,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.
CEMENT, LIME, SAND,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
371 & 373 MAIN STREET, NEAR THE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
o15 d&w6mis

KEARSLEY CARTER......JAMES BUCHANAN.

CARTER & BUCHANAN,
(Successors to Peter & Buchanan),
DEALERS IN
Garden & Grass Seeds
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT BY mail gratis on application. nov17 d&wisly

For the Holidays.

OPERA AT HOME
IS ONE OF THE
Most Elegant Gifts
THAT CAN BE SELECTED.

It is truly a magnificent work, containing 250 pages of the best Vocal Music, consisting of Solos, Duets, Choruses, &c., from the most popular Operas extant. A more acceptable present can scarcely be made to a lady of refined taste.

IT IS ELEGANTLY BOUND IN CLOTH;
Full Gilt:
PRICE ONLY 5 DOLLARS.

Please call and examine at the NEW MUSIC HOUSE.
WM. McCARRELL,
NO. 474 JEFFERSON STREET,
n30 d&w Louisville, Ky.

DICKSON & GILMORE,
Importers of Guns and Fishing Tackle,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 52 Third street, near Main, Louisville, Ky.,
ARE in receipt of fine and plain double and single barrel Guns, Colts and Allen's Pistols, Rifles of every description, and every article used by Gunners and Sportsmen; also Fishing Tackle of every description; all of which they will sell for cash or to punctual customers. Give us a call, all of you who are in want.
aug9 dis&weowtf

CHAMPAGNE—60 baskets Eugene Cliquot for sale by
n16 SPARKS & GALLAGHER.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
AND
ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF
CARPETINGS,
Floor Oilcloths,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
RUGS, MATS, &c.
SAVE YOUR MONEY!
Save a large per centage in the Purchase of these Goods by Looking through our
FALL STOCK,
The Largest Imported this Season.
Country Merchants
Are particularly invited to give us a call. We will offer them
RARE INDUCEMENTS.
DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.,
107 Fourth st.
sept24 d&wtf is

THE
VESPER GAS,
Or AIR LIGHT!

A PORTABLE GAS LIGHT FOR EVERY ONE IN TOWN OR COUNTRY, AND CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN—CAN BE MANAGED BY EVERY ONE, AND USED WHEREVER ARTIFICIAL LIGHT IS REQUIRED.

Its portability, cheapness, brilliancy, safety, and simplicity are causing it to supersede everything else where its merits have been fully tried.

The best evidence of its great superiority over all other methods for purposes of illumination is that the proprietor hereby guarantees satisfaction in all cases and pledges himself to refund the price paid in case the person is not entirely satisfied. He solicits the patronage of the public on these terms. Circulars and Price List, with Testimonials in great number from the most prominent men throughout the State can be had on application.

Agents Wanted

in every Town in Kentucky where they have not already been made. Many are making as high as $500 per month. Apply at
No. 6 Masonic Temple.
W. H. SETTLE.
sep1 dis&wtf

Kentucky Machine Works.
J. O. CAMPBELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood Working Machines
AND
MACHINISTS' TOOLS,
First Street,
BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
sep7 d6mis&w6m

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY
SINCE ALL,
OLD & YOUNG
AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,
Viz: That Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative

WILL preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional men, and Gentlemen and Ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo. November 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise and that of our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby, recommend your Restorative as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are yours, respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: My hair had, for several years been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and, having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other application I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its peforming all that is claimed for it.
MRS. C. SYMONDS,
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857. 114 Third street.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others who are afflicted as I have been would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
Yours, respectfully,
A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ of a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment), and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
may6 is&deod&weow3m

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"*A simple and elegant combination for* COUGHS," &c. Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"*Most salutary relief in* BRONCHITIS." Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"*Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from* COLD." Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"*Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me.*" Rev E. ROWLEY, A. M., President Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

Also BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or *Cathartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.*
nov24 Th,Sat,&Tu&weow6m

Deaf & Blind.

DR. McLEOD, OF SCOTLAND.
THE EMINENT AND SKILLFUL OPERATOR ON THE EAR AND EYE.

HAS arrived in Louisville, Kentucky, and taken Rooms on the north side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets (up stairs, over Needham's Marble Works, nearly opposite the U. S. Hotel), where he will remain but a short time, to attend the treatment of his *specialities*. His unequaled success incuring the above diseases is now well known in most important cities, and his testimonials are sufficient to convince the most incredulous. Call and examine them. Call soon as his stay is limited.

Deafness, Dizziness, Buzzing, Earache, and Noise in the Head, Catarrh, and all offensive Discharges from the Ears, Mouth, or Nostrils entirely removed.

Dr. McLeod has made a discovery of a medicine that will prove perfect absorption of the Cataract, and restore perfect vision to the Eye without the use of the knife.
sep10 d1mis&w3m

KNOW THYSELF.

DR. J. H. McCANN is enabled to detect to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking the patient any questions. Some profess to do this, yet are careful to ask some leading questions in order to obtain a clue to the disease. We do nothing of that kind, and have invariably given satisfaction. Consultations and examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS treated by a new method of Medicated Inhalation and constitutional treatment. We offer you new remedies, entirely vegetable, which have proved a speedy and effectual cure in the following diseases, viz: Bronchitis, all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys; Dropsy, Saint Vitus's Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhea, and, in short, all curable diseases. We are not a "cure all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases.

Females troubled with Suppressions, Irregularities, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Polypus of the Uterus, Tumors of any kind, Barrenness, all Urinary Diseases, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Nervous Debility, &c., will be speedily cured without the use of poisonous drugs or injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind.

All communications strictly confidential. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves. Office on First street, second door above Market street, Louisville, Ky. All letters addressed to our care, enclosing a stamp, giving symptoms and nature of disease, will receive prompt attention. Medicines sent to all parts of the United States. Address
J. H. McCANN, M D.,
n16 dis3m&w3m Louisville, Ky.

A BLOODLESS VICTORY
1,000,000 Boxes Sold of
MOREHEAD'S
MAGNETIC PLASTER.

THIS enormous quantity of this Invaluable Remedy has been purchased by citizens of the United States during the short time it has been before the public. The reason for this extraordinary success is simply in the actual truth and value of the article. No one tries the MAGNETIC PLASTER without becoming its friend. It performs all that is promised, and carries with it its own recommendation. Truly this is a Victory—peaceful and bloodless—but we believe not less glorious than the triumphs of war, with its train of carnage and desolation.

The MAGNETIC PLASTER is undoubtedly the Greatest Strengthener and Pain Destroyer that Science has yet discovered. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if Pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the Pain has vanished. The Plaster magnetizes the Pain away, AND PAIN CANNOT EXIST where this PLASTER IS APPLIED. Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Coughs and Colds, Pains and Aches of every kind are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and, with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest, safest, pleasantest and cheapest remedy in existence. Its application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant. Its use is agreeable, and without annoyance or trouble. Its price is within reach of all—rich or poor; all may have it, and all should have it who are sick and suffering in any way.

FARMERS and PLANTERS should always be supplied with the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It will be the Good Physician in any household, ready at all times and at instant notice.

Put up in air-tight tin boxes. Each box will make six to eight plasters, and any child can spread them. Price 25 cents a box, with full and plain directions.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
Inventor and Proprietor, 19 Walker st., New York.
MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Genuine Medicines everywhere.
nov30 d&w1y1s

Country Dressed Hogs

WILL be purchased at the highest market price at
C. DUFFIELD & CO.'S,
East side of Sixth st., between Main and Water,
n26 d&wlm

MUSSELMAN & SON,
Tobacco Manufacturers
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WHERE we will at all times keep a good article of our own manufacture, from Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee Leaf, to which we respectfully call the attention of the WHOLESALE TRADE.
Terms liberal. jy7 d&w6mis MUSSELMAN & SON.

UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE BOX.

THE CORNER CUPBOARD;
OR,
Facts for Everybody.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "INQUIRE WITHIN," "THE REASON WHY," ETC.

Large 12mo, 400 pages, cloth, gilt side and back. Price $1.

ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER
ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS.

Embracing Facts about—I. Things not generally known. II. Things that ought to be known. III. Things worth knowing. The food we consume, the clothes we wear, the house we live in, and Facts from the Arts and Sciences, as well as from Literature, Manufacture, Commerce, Anatomy, Physiology, the Garden and Field. The whole forming a complete Encyclopedia of Useful Knowledge.

Whether in the Parlor or the Kitchen, the Chamber or the Boudoir, at Home or Abroad, it may be very appropriately called the

FAMILY'S READY ADVISER.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann street, N. Y.

Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place.

Reliable agents wanted to canvass for "THE MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK," and other popular works; send cash orders to the above address. Descriptive Catalogues of our books mailed to any address FREE.

Copies of the above book sent by mail to any address, free of postage, on receipt of one dollar.
no30 w1 de21 w1

$50. Fifty Dollars! $50.
$50 a Month and all Expenses Paid,

TO introduce our New National Double Thread Twenty Dollar Sewing Machine. A great chance for traveling agents to engage in a permanent business, at $600 a year and expenses. Address, with stamp, for particulars,
J. W. HARRIS & CO.,
NO. 13 SHOE AND LEATHER EXCHANGE,
no30 w8 BOSTON, MASS.

CONTINENTAL HARMONY.

A NEW and Valuable Collection of Ancient Music, suitable for "Old Folks' Concerts" and Social Circles, containing many rare pieces not to be found in any other work, to which are added several popular Patriotic and Home Songs. 75 cents. Published by
no30 w1 OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

DROPSY CURED!
Even the Worst Cases.

AN Old Physician, wishing to do all the good he can, is anxious to make known this cure. He will send the full prescription, with instructions, to all afflicted, free of charge. Address, DR. P. O. BOYD,
101 Franklin street, New York.

There is no humbug nor deception in the above notice. no30 w3*

SALE OF VALUABLE
IRON WORKS.

BY virtue of a judgment of the Livingston Equity and Criminal Court at its October term, 1859, in the following consolidated causes, viz:

H. F. Given, plaintiff vs.	Gustavus Ricker & others, defts.	
Given, Haynes & Co.,	" Conner & Hughes & others,	"
Keys, Maltby, & Co.,	" S. G. Welsh & others,	"
Penniman & Bro	" J. R. Hughes & Co. & others,	"
J. C. Wilson & Co.,	" Ross & Ricker & others,	"
John Snyder,	" L. G. Welsh & others,	"

I will, on the 2d day of January, 1860, at the court-house door, in the town of Smithland, Ky., offer for sale at public auction, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, an undivided interest of three-fourths of all the lands known as the Hopewell Furnace lands; also, the whole of the tract known as the White & Sloo tract. All of said lands being situated on the south side of Cumberland river, in Livingston county, Ky., together with the buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds, bearing interest from date, with good and sufficient security for the price, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, on which execution may issue at maturity. The White & Sloo tract contains about 3,300 acres, and will be sold as an entirety by itself.

The Hopewell Furnace lands embrace about 3,000 acres, and the undivided three-fourths thereof will be sold together as an entirety.

Said property is well and favorably known for the abundance and superior quality of its mineral, and the Hopewell Furnace is in complete working order.
JAMES W. CADE, Commissioner.
Smithland, Ky., Nov. 23, 1859.—no30 w3

1860. 1860.
AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL

THE great success which has attended the publication of the First Volume of the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, has induced the proprietor to undertake several improvements for the volume commencing January, 1860, and he now offers it to the public with the assurance that its present high character will be fully sustained, and no effort will be spared to render the paper an indispensable necessity to all interested in the breeding and management of our domestic animals.

The VETERINARY DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial direction of Dr. GEO. H. DADD, the distinguished Veterinary Surgeon, and late editor and proprietor of the American Veterinary Journal.

Each number of the paper contains 32 large octavo pages, and is handsomely illustrated. It is published monthly at 25 Park Row, New York. Terms, $1 per year, *invariably in advance*, with a liberal discount to clubs.

Specimen copies gratis. Money may be sent at publisher's risk, in *registered* letters.
D. C. LINSLEY, Proprietor.
C. M. SAXTON, BARKER, & CO., Agents,
no30 weow4 No. 25 Park Row, New York.

CUMING'S
Straw and Stalk Cutter,
To run by either Hand or Horse Power.

Price......$30 Cash.

WE are making an improved article of this celebrated Cutter with *wrought iron shafts*. This machine has excited the cupidity of parties who, *to avoid the patent*, have taxed their brains for *imitations*. The nearest approach to the *genuine* article has the *very great objection* of working *left handed*. We are the *sole manufacturers* here of the genuine article under the *original Cuming's patent*, and urge farmers and dealers to compare it with any and all *imitations* before buying. We have already sold upward of six hundred, and have testimonials from prominent farmers and stock-growers all over the West and South recommending it as the best feed Cutter they have ever used or seen.

Liberal discount to the trade.
CARTER & BUCHANAN,
(Successors to Peter & Buchanan),
Seedsmen and Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements,
n28 deMon3&w3 Louisville, Ky.

A NEW STYLE. PRICE $50.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL

Agricultural.

☞ We clip the following from the Maine Farmer as containing suggestions which it will be well for our stock raisers to consider. As far as our own observations extend in this direction, we think we see abundant cause for the remarks of our Maine contemporary. We are by no means advocates for the extensive practice of turning out young stock to shift for themselves, under the fallacious idea that it makes them more hardy and gives them more powers of endurance. By no means; we think that just as injurious and much more inhuman:

It was allowed, we believe, by all who visited the State Show and Fair last week, that there were never brought together in Maine a better collection of cattle. They were, taken as a whole, large and in good order. This is all very well. The progress made by our farmers in breeding stately oxen and heavy beef is commendable. But there was another thing observable, and that was the comparatively small number of milch cows entered, and the still smaller number of real good milkers presented for examination. This should not be. There can be no denial of the fact, that, in the desire and in the efforts of raising cattle superior for work and beef, the farmers of Maine are going astern in rearing superior animals for the pail. Our dairy stock is not being improved. The question very naturally occurs: Why is this? The earlier Durhams introduced into Maine were good milkers—they are not so now. What is the reason? There are undoubtedly two good reasons for this. The first is, the selection of animals that have a more natural tendency to fatten than give large quantities of milk, to breed from. The second is, the mode of rearing the young, or feeding, is such as to stimulate the fat gathering or adipose vessels of the system, instead of the milk gathering or lactiferous vessels.

We may be wrong in our theory in this last assertion, but we will endeavor to give our reasons for it as plainly as we can. There is in the human system, and indeed in all the mammalia or milk-giving animals, two sets of vessels. The office of one set is to secrete and gather fat. The office of the other is to secrete and gather milk. Now the action of each of these organs is entirely and essentially opposite to the other. They may act together in a moderate degree—thus, an animal, a cow, for instance, may be moderately fat and at the same time give a moderate quantity of milk, but if you push the action of one set of vessels to the extreme, you diminish proportionally the action of the other. You cannot get your cow extremely fat, and at the same time have her a great milker. On the other hand, you cannot have a great milker and at the same time have her excessively fat. Hundreds of examples may be cited where great milkers, when made excessively fat, have been ruined as milkers. The famous Oakes cow is a case in point. After becoming celebrated as a dairy cow, she passed into new hands, where she was fed liberally with meal. She became fat, and was nothing extra after that for the dairy.

Our farmers are now wide awake for large, fat animals. It seems as if they had imbibed the belief that to grow and accumulate a great pile of coarse beef in one hide is the "chief end of man." This was manifested by the array of large, stately calves at the show. How these calves were brought up to the point of fat and stature was also abundantly evident. Scarcely one of them came upon the ground without having a wet nurse by its side, in the form of a meek old cow—not its mother, but some one that would give a good supply of milk to the young giant, at the expense of her own thrifty appearance.

Now, according to our theory, these calves can never become good milking stock. Why? Because from their very birth the fat-gathering or adipose organs have been set into active operation at the expense of the milk or lactiferous system, and they will always keep the ascendancy. But, say you, how can we stimulate the milk-gathering organs of a calf? We answer, by not overtaxing the fat-gathering organs. The leaner or poorer you can keep a calf, and at the same time keep it in a thrifty, growing state, the better milker will it become. Understand us fairly in this position. We do not contend that poor keeping of calves will inevitably make great milkers of them, but it will have a tendency to make better milkers than if kept excessively fat. For instance: You may take two heifer calves—twins, if you please—put one of them into liberal feed, and keep it fat all the time until it is mature. Put the other into moderate feed, where it shall grow moderately well until mature, but not fat, and this last will make a much better milker than the first. We could cite innumerable instances to prove this. We could tell some experiments of our own in proof of this. The complaint that the Durhams and the Devons have lost their former good milking properties arises from the over-feeding of their progeny. Select from each breed those that have good milking points, and breed them on the moderate pressure principle, and you will again get good milkers from them.

Can the Pear be Grown with Profit?—*By L. E. Berckmans, of Georgia.*—This is rather a complicated question, and I do not know how to answer it as briefly as I should wish to do. As far as my personal conviction is concerned, I have no hesitation in replying in the affirmative, provided we stick to the following rules:

1. The selection of a proper soil. All soils are not suited to the pear tree.
2. A locality sufficiently free from excessive moisture, and rather rolling than too level and flat.
3. The judicious and careful selection of hardy, handsome, productive, and good varieties, selling not only as good, but also as fair and inviting fruit.
4. The selection of stock. Some pears, if not all, growing upon the quince, are better upon that stock than upon the free or wild pear stock. No pears are nor were ever good upon the Hawthorne, Amelanchier, Mountain Ash, &c. We have tried that twenty years ago, and never succeeded in producing any good fruit, although we made trees grow finely for the first two or three years.
5. The proper attention and care bestowed to the tree, which must be more than that given to the Apple, Peach, or Plum. Next to the grape, the pear requires the greatest attention and skill. It is not everybody's business to raise handsome fruit, and to *form* trees which, in a season of abundance, will have their fruit so equally set and distributed all over the tree as not to split and break the limbs, as is so often the case.

Let us remark that the greatest care is only needed when the tree is very young. After it is once well shaped and sets to bearing it sends out less rank wood and takes better form and habits.

It would take more words than I can compress in an essay to lay down the rules of judicious pruning, without which there is no future for the pear tree, at least in most cases, among the most refined sorts. We must confine ourselves to a few remarks upon the profits and the choice of varieties suited to the markets. In the vicinity of Boston, for instance, most handsome profits are realized from the pear crops. Although, judging from the quantity of pears grown around that city, we should deem the market to be overstocked, still pears sell in Boston from 50 cents to over $4 per dozen. Some cities as Philadelphia, have only a few inferior pears in the market, and would pay any price if they could get these in some quantity. Two years ago the editor of the Horticulturist wrote me: "Much is written about pears, but we cannot buy any in our Philadelphia market—please let me have some, for love, for begging, or for money!" In fact the pear is considered such an aristocratic fruit, (if I may use that term), that those who grow them keep them for their own family, friends, and visitors, as one of the finest luxuries. I have seen as much as $6 paid for a dozen of handsome pears in Boston (in December). No party is fashionable among amateurs without at least one fine dish of pears. Messrs. Hovey, Austin, and many others, sell pears in large quantities, with very handsome returns. From New Jersey, Western and Northwestern New York, large quantities are sent to New York city. Col. John Hebron, in Mississippi, makes his pear trees pay, and over. And when we consider that pears, to be good, must be picked a few days before ripe, it seems just the article for transportation to distant markets. I have no doubt I can pick fine full grown Bartletts, pack them in barrels, send them to New York, or Quebec, or Havana, and when they will be at the port of destination, and leisurely unpacked they will be just in the very best condition to go to market or to the table. In regard to the facility and security for, and the very improvement of the fruit by transportation, no other fruit can compare with the pear, not even oranges and lemons—the pear and some apples being the only fruit which require picking from six to eight days before maturing, to bring it up to its true quality. To make a pear orchard pay, we need only the necessary skill and care, a well cultivated soil, and a climate where the bud is not exposed to be killed by 20 degrees below 0, or by the uncertain springs of the North. We have not to care about markets—for such fruit they are everywhere, because it bears, and rather demands transportation.

I have partly answered the question of soils and localities. I shall only add that deep sandy loam soils, rather dark than light colored, western, eastern, and northern aspects, and rather elevated localities, seem to be the best for the health of the tree and the setting of the blossom; and that southern latitudes agree better with the pear than higher latitudes, where often winters from twenty to thirty degrees below zero prevent all reliance upon a fair crop of refined fruits, such as pears, peaches, and grapes.

Let those who have the means, time, skill, and a little patience, try the experiment. They will find out that a well planted and well directed pear tree comes into bearing sooner than an apple, and almost as soon as a peach tree—that in this climate the crops are more regular and certain—that the pear tree can be considered as an annual bearer, while apples are not, and peaches are very uncertain. The season of blossoming for the hundreds of varieties of pears is so protracted that only a score out of a hundred will be in blossom when a spring frost sets in, and the others will either have set their fruit or be dormant, and consequently out of danger, with an ordinary slight spring frost. I have reasons to consider the blossoms of a pear tree more hardy than those of a peach or apricot. Few worms attack the pear—the rot, the oidium, and the curculio are strangers to it.

The best season to bring pears into the market would seem to be from the months of September to December, (winter pears being better suited for amateurs, as requiring too much watching and extra care;) then the peach is scarce, the plums and figs are gone, and the winter apples have not yet taken its place in the market. This remark applies to our home markets. For the markets of the North the very earliest pears are the best.

I shall not see the time when the South, from Virginia to Alabama, shall be considered the fruit garden of America, but I am fully convinced that such a time must and shall come, and that thousands of acres unfit for cultivation of cotton and rice will be converted into remunerating orchards.

All we want is a little patience—a rare thing with a *fast* people. We must consider that fruit trees are different from sweet potatoes, although they do not require more, if as much care, and that the planting of rows of fruit trees in the field, at convenient distances, will not materially interfere with the crops of potatoes, cow peas, or vegetables, or any low growing crops that will not smother the young trees. If, moreover, we will consider that soils exhausted for ordinary crops still retain a great deal of the constituents required for a tree, it will be evident that fruit can often be obtained where other products must fail.

We have yet to find out what sorts of pears are best suited to our Southern latitude. Every season almost, brings us new peaches, grapes, pears, and apples, superior to the older varieties, which will slowly work their way to the head of the list of prominent fruits. Among the native and foreign varieties, many have been found to be well adapted to our climate. We have a great deal more in expectation, and among my select seedlings, collected from this and distant countries, many give fair promise of being ranked, at some future day, among our best and certainly our most hardy and vigorous varieties.

Permit me to conclude this already too long chapter on pears, with some remarks upon the different opinions about this fruit.

The mistakes and deceptions which have so often occurred, and have discouraged many zealous amateurs, are mostly the result of unwise selections of old worn out varieties, discarded and given up in their native localities and sold here, not as refuse and unsaleable stock, but under good sounding or false names, and which must have proven, as they did prove, indeed, dead failures. The newly obtained varieties are undoubtedly (and with some few exceptions), the most vigorous, symmetrical, and hardy. Of all the pears cultivated at present as leading varieties, a few only can be traced as far back as Duhamel or even Poiteau (edition from 1785 to 1810). The Duchess, the Beurre Superfin, the Beurre D'Anjou, the Belle Lucrative, the Clairgeau, and many others of our best leading sorts, were not known twenty-five years ago. I have hundreds of seedlings, selected from among thousands, with which I would not part for any consideration, so sure do I feel that some day they must take the place of such varieties as I do not consider as perfectly adapted to our latitude or to our wants. We must have hardy, beautiful, vigorous, productive trees, easily cultivated in all soils, and more easily kept in the right form and shape, with good or best and large fruit. What the last twenty or thirty years of experiments or good chances have done in that way will be nothing compared to what is at present going on in our great Union. Seedlings are brought to notice every season from Maine to Alabama.

It has been my good fortune to be connected with many influential and well informed gentlemen, and thus to have got a chance to test most all the novelties here in the South, at the same time that they are submitted to the judgment of amateurs in other parts of the Union. Let us not judge the cultivation of the pear by the worthless varieties which have induced people to say pears will not do in ——— no matter what State; it was the same in all States. When I first became acquainted in New Jersey, I was "told pears would not do well just there," and now Professor Mapes, Doctor Ward, William Reid, and many others realize handsome profits, and have fine, almost certain, crops every year. And why? Because they wisely discarded the old, sickly, and run-out varieties of the old catalogues when pear culture was in its infancy, and took to the new sorts endowed with all the vigor, beauty, and fertility of renovated products.

I have thus far spoken of the Pear Tree as a producer, in competition with other fruit-producing trees of our latitude; but, if we come from the orchard to the garden, we will find the Pear Tree the most indispensable, ornamental, and convenient tree to be placed around dwellings and among our flowers and shrubbery. What is equal in beauty to a well managed and sound Bartlett, Superfin, Michel, Archangel, Buffum, or Urbaniste?

But we must conclude, and we will do so with a wish that more effectual and persevering efforts should be directed to that branch of rural economy. In a climate and with such a soil as ours, we must have the best Pears, as we have already the best Peaches and Grapes, to say nothing of our delicious Apples. We have the choice of localities, plenty of room, and the means to try experiments. We shall not remain behind when all the North, much less favored by nature and climate, is fully alive to the importance of this question.

Will a Fresh, Good Cow Give her Weight in Milk in a Month?—I read in the Boston Cultivator of the 8th instant the following: "Mr. Birnies's family of Ayrshires attracted marked attention. He keeps also a large herd of pure Shorthorns, and he awards the superiority for milk to Ayrshires. He has a young, small cow of eight hundred pounds, that has, since the 1st of April, given nearly six times her weight in milk, averaging more than her weight monthly!" Humbug, thought I; but this was editorial, and an acquaintance of Mr. H., the editor, both as a farmer, breeder, dairyman, and editor, for forty years, assured me that he was convinced of its possibility. I thought of the matter some days before it occurred to me that I had some reliable data of my own that would go to substantiate either its truth or fallacy. On the 10th of July last my thorough-bred Durham cow "Lady Franklin" dropped a large and well-developed calf, which, for some cause to me unknown, lingered for eight or nine days and died. The cow was in high order, high-spirited, and five years old, and had never been "broke in" to milking. I undertook the job in person, gave her a quart of meal at each milking to quiet her, and in two or three weeks had a gentle, quiet milker, with a large flow of milk. In August we had a severe drouth, grass showed but slight signs of life, and my cattle had very short picking; noticing a falling off of her milk, I commenced weighing, mostly with a view of seeing how much and how rapid was the loss. I weighed two days in each week and for three weeks; result first week 22 pounds at night, 20½ pounds in the morning; second week 21¼ pounds at night, 20 pounds in the morning; third week 20½ pounds at night, 19¼ pounds in the morning. Some ten days previous to the last weighing, we had some good rains and fine weather, and fresh growing grass gave now a slight increase, and I quit weighing. I have now examined this data, and for the first time found the average for three weeks was 41⅓ pounds per day. I estimate for the nine days to complete the month at 39⅓ pounds per day, making the amount for 30 days 1,222⅓ pounds! I confess I was far more astonished at this result than I was at the assertion contained in the paragraph above quoted. But there was yet another important item to establish before a conclusion could be fairly had: it was the weight of the cow. So I took the cow (and her heifer) to the cattle scale at the depot, and found her present weight was 1,268 pounds; several weeks of dry, short pasture and over three months' milking had reduced her weight in the estimation of myself and son some 70 to 80 pounds since I began milking her on the 18th of July, and perhaps about 50 to 60 pounds below what it was when I began weighing her milk about the 20th of August. I have no practical experience in the dairy business, and know not what is reliable in regard to size and weight, taken in connection with the quantity of milk. If a cow weighing 800 pounds gives 28 pounds of milk daily, should one weighing 1,200 pounds be required to give fifty per cent more milk, or 42 pounds per day? I would like to hear the opinion of A. Krum, H. Krum, or E. Alling, or any other experienced dairyman who has formed an opinion on this subject. There are established rules for feeding animals of different weights. Do the same rules hold good in their milking properties? Who will answer? J. S. COPELAND.

Ohio Farmer.

"It is the Good Crop that Pays."—The above remark, once overheard from a practical farmer, may sound like a bald truism to some, but it contains, on the contrary, a great and important truth, often denied even in theory, and still more generally ignored in practice. The idea is this: The increased expense necessary to insure a good crop is always, when judiciously applied, more than repaid by the increased value of the crop and land. For instance, in a crop of corn, the increased cost in time and money necessary to produce one hundred bushels per acre, instead of fifty, bears small proportion to the increased value of the crop, besides the impossibility of leaving the ground in as good condition after the poor crop as after the good one. The interest upon the value of the land—plowing, planting, &c.—are all the same, or nearly the same, upon the acre yielding fifty bushels as upon the one yielding one hundred, and these are the always heavy items in the expense. A good coating of manure (which, however, benefits the land more than the first crop,) and a little extra attention during the summer, constitute the principal extra expense, with the exception of increased harvesting, at which, however, no farmer would grumble. And yet nothing is more common than to hear farmers saying they cannot afford to make some needed improvement because they cannot spare the money, even when they admit it will repay twenty to thirty per cent. interest or investment. (That is a kind of logic you never heard from any but farmers. Any other class of men would *hire* money to invest at such profit.) Even in regard to draining—the greatest bugbear of all, because most expensive of farm improvements—nothing is more certain than if farmers cannot afford to drain, they certainly cannot afford to farm at all. On two-thirds of our land underdrains will pay fifty per cent. on cost, and often with a wheat crop nearly or quite paying for their construction in one year. Besides, they are a permanent investment, and after paying for their cost, as they will in a year or two, all increased gains from their construction are clear profit:

It may well be doubted, whether, with the high price of lands in Western New York, farming is a paying business—the interest alone of the value of a farm of one hundred acres, worth sixty-five dollars per acre, being nearly five hundred dollars, besides the cost of working farm, stock, tools, &c. But if farming can be made profitable it must be *thorough* farming. Every acre must be kept in good condition, for the interest on the land is accumulating as fast under poor management as under good. And this will cost far less than is generally supposed. There are thousands of farms worth now from five to eight thousand dollars, where the expenditure of five hundred or a thousand dollars in draining and manuring would double the value of produce to be sold from the farm, and without causing any extra expense in production after the first outlay. Thus the farmer would get the same interest from five or ten hundred dollars invested in improvements that he gets from five to eight thousand invested in land. If he cannot make money with the improvements, he certainly cannot without them. W. J. FOWLER.

Rural New Yorker.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

Messrs. Editors: I want to lay before the readers of your Daily Journal a plan for constructing railroads, rendering them *perfectly* secure to life and property, at an additional cost of $2,000 per mile.

I place the cross-ties in close contact, lay timbers, hewn or sawed, on two sides, on the outside of the railings, one foot from the track, with iron bars through the log into the tie; the logs ten inches thick, smooth on the inner side. If on this track the cars are thrown off the rails, the floor is level, no flouncing, those side timbers prevent the cars from leaving the track, rendering the travel perfectly secure.

I present this suggestion to railroad men, hoping something may yet be done to save the great loss of life. JAMES B. EVANS,

Russellvile, Ky., Nov. 17, 1859.

The Long Lost Found at Last.—Our readers will remember our narrative of the young man supposing himself to be the son of one Joseph Tod, who claimed to have been stolen from this neighborhood by Indians when a child. Our readers will also remember the interest awakened by his story among the Brayton family, residing in Wyandot county, who had lost a child under circumstances similar to those narrated by the "Indian Captive." We have given from time to time the progress of the young man in search of his parents, and the progress of the Braytons in search of him.

The last step recorded was the departure of the oldest brother Brayton for Pennsylvania.

We learn to-day from two residents of Upper Sandusky, Messrs. William and Josiah Gibson, stock drovers, that news has been received by the Braytons that the young man has been found, and proves to be the missing boy—Matthew Brayton. He was to be at home in a few days.

The Gibsons, when children, were playmates of the lost child, and express great anxiety to see him again. We shall probably be able to give full particulars of the finding this long lost brother in a few days.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Col. Lewis A. Washington.—Col. Washington is the gentleman who received the first attentions from Brown's midnight embassy. He has consequently been the most prominent of the Government witnesses during all the trials. I am moved to say a word in defense of his dignified bearing and his comliness, on account of the rather rough treatment he has received at the hands of the illustrators. Col. Washington is a very handsome man, of medium size, athletic frame, and a countenance marked by many of the distinguishing characteristics which we find in the Trumbull portraits of his great namesake. It is curious to see in these days, when the personality of Washington has become almost mythical, his nearest living relative, bearing his name and his features, walking around among us, just like ordinary people who claim no such enormous superiority of lineage. Col. Washington is given to luxuries of raiment, and startles the community every other day or so by elegant varieties of costume.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.—We mentioned yesterday that the train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad from the West was delayed by an accident. It occurred by the displacement of a switch, and was attended by the serious injury of three persons, two of whom have since died. The two latter were Mr. C. R. Hawes, of the house of Martin & Co., New York, and the newsboy on the train.

LETTERS FROM PEKIN.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Pekin, China, August 10, 1859.

My last communication left us at a government house, a sort of caravanserai, as I was told, for travelers and pilgrims, quite neat though not large in size or commanding in appearance, and the more agreeable from its being set back some distance from the road, and having a spacious court in front, all carpeted in living green. It is about two miles outside of the walls, which as yet had not risen before our eyes, so thick were the trees and groves between them and us on this great plain, extending from the Gulf to the city, which nowhere has either elevation or depression. Here those dismounted who had been favored with horses, and others crawled out of their dens who had been caged in them; and all, having rested one hour and taken a cup of tea, which is uniformly offered instead of wine and other liquors, returned to their carriages, forgetting aches and bruises in the thought of the shortness of the distance which remained, and the wonders which were so soon to startle our vision. Onward we moved, every one solemn, silent, his heart beating quicker, till at last it fairly throbbed with the big emotion, when, *there! there!* rose the walls, and there the immense bastion towered over the gate, armed with tier above tier of cannon, and we had fairly reached Pekin!

Long before reaching the walls, however, we were surrounded by crowds whom no man could number. They did not come there; they seemed to have grown there; they did not move, they only stood—acres and acres and field after field of human flesh and bones compacted into one solid body, out of which grew innumerable heads, arms, and shoulders. It added to the impressiveness of the scene that not one wore a hat or cap; not one covered his back and shoulders with shirt or coat; not one wore a vest to protect his bosom. A single article constituted the whole of their dress and wardrobe—a piece of blue cotton made into an Oriental petticoat, and tied about the loins and reaching below the knee. All that met the eye therefore was naked flesh glistening with the sweat which oiled it as the sun shot down his burning rays; while those thousands and thousands of piercing, prying, steady eyes and upturned faces, all without a smile and solemn in their wonder, indicated that all was not a mass of flesh there; mind was there; humanity was there; our brothers were there—almost the population of a common city was seen outside of the walls, nor can any estimate of the amount of the population within amaze and stagger me, when I saw what there was around one gate in one suburb only without. Not one shout was raised, not one voice was heard, not one foot or hand was moved. The last European Embassy was that of Lord Amherst in 1816—forty-three years ago, more than the period of a generation—and most of the living population of Pekin had never seen a white man. We passed under two imposing portals, something like triumphal archways, about half a mile from the city, which, however, with the walls, the gates, the bastions, the towers, and other objects of interest within and without the city must be the subject of another letter.

Passing through the Russian wall by the "Eastern Gate," Chaou yeng-men, we entered the Tartar division of the city, and, moving along a street, compared with which Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, is a narrow lane, when we had gone a mile and a half, we turned at right angles to the right, when, proceeding a quarter or half of a mile further, we reached the quarters which the government had assigned for our residence. A wall ran along in front, excluding all sight of the houses from the street; for they were a cluster, instead of one, and were owned and occupied a few years since by the Prime Minister, who lost them by confiscation for the crime of not defeating the rebels. It is called "Lau-kiuen-tang," or the "Hall of the Loutsz," a name given in honor of Loutsz, who was the founder of one of the religious systems and sects of China. First was the wall on the street, at the end of which on the right a gate opened into stables located in that quarter. Another gate on the left opened into a long narrow space between the street wall and a long parallel building for the use of servants and for offices. Beyond this was another court, with a wall separating it from another and larger court, in which were several trees and a handsome building called the "Reception Hall," in which Mr. Ward held his interviews with the Imperial Commissioners when they called upon him, and his Secretary and interpreters their interviews with inferior officers when they come to transact business.

Back of this edifice was another wall with a central gate, which opened into a court 50 feet by 75, a fine building being erected on the right and left hand for domestic purposes, and in front a large edifice, but, like all the others, of one story only, which was the principal house, and with its wings, was above 100 feet long. It was constructed of brick painted blue, the roof curving in the Chinese style, and covered with handsome tiles, while the eaves projected eight or ten feet over a platform, sustaining handsome pillars running in front of the house from end to end. In the rear of the house was extended a well made block of buildings, for the use of domestics or children, while back of the central court and the house on the right side of it was a large area, part of it occupied by small houses for the cooks and kitchen, and the rest as a yard for fowls, sheep, provisions, and fuel. All the courts were covered with flag-stones, while over two of them, and they the largest and most important to our party, mat awnings were thrown, supported by bamboo poles and raised 30 feet above the pavement. They were so constructed that, by pulling a rope, great windows could be raised or shut, either to exclude the sun or admit the air, as circumstances might require. Not a pane of glass was to be seen, strong semi transparent paper being used instead; and handsome thick and strong paper covered the walls and the ceiling, attached to wooden frame work, and not to boards or plastering. Much handsome carved work ornamented the inside partitions, while both front and rear elegant lattice-work, covered with paper and taking the place of windows, reached from three or four feet above the floor to the height of the rooms. All was neat and tasteful, even to us, and must have been magnificent, according to Chinese ideas. Nothing met our eyes in Pekin superior to it; and we found a happy home where the Prime Minister, who built and occupied it, found the bitterest misery, though he held in his hand the power of life and death over four hundred millions.

Having reached our quarters at 3 o'clock Wednesday, July 27, under the guidance of Commissioner Tsung and his twenty sub-mandrians, the rest of the day was devoted to selecting and arranging our rooms, copious ablution, recuperation of our strength, gazing upon the strange objects which met our eyes, and questioning ourselves whether all this was reality or dreaming. Upon our reaching the house, two principal officers were found awaiting our arrival, who were directed to make provision for our wants, and attend to our wishes, and who, upon retiring, left behind some inferior officers who were permanently present. Dinner was served about sunset, in Chinese style of dishes and cookery; but after this provisions were sent in of fine quality, and great variety and abundance, which were cooked in American style by the cooks we brought with us.

Mr. Ward did not send a communication to Kwailiang, the Prime Minister on the day of his arrival, since this would not have been in accordance with Chinese etiquette; but the next day, Thursday, the 28th, he addressed to him a letter, or rather to the two Imperial Commissioners, Hwashana being the other, informing them of his arrival at Pekin, and his desire to pay his respects to them at such time and place as they might designate. During the whole of this day not an individual called, not even Tsung, who had been our kind and attentive escort from the commencement of our journey; and our palatial house began to lose its charm in suspicions and apprehensions of what might be brewing in high quarters, though no one had a momentary fear of personal danger coming over him. The next day Mr. Ward received a reply from the Commissioners, couched in the most respectful terms, congratulating him on his safe arrival in the capital, and appointing the next day, Saturday, the 30th, at 2 o'clock, for the time of the proposed interview, and Kia-king, a Budhist monastery, for the place of meeting—a temple being converted into a public house for travelers or a place for the transaction of public business without the least scruple, both by the Chinese and Japanese. The name of the monastery or temple was 'Excellent Prosperity." On the morning of the 29th, the sub Commissioner Sieh called upon Mr. Williams, the interpreter of the legation, with the request from the Commissioners that Mr. Ward would take with him, not his whole suite, but only his two interpreters and Wallace Ward, Esq., the Secretary of the Legation, as the Commissioners were desirous that the interview should be strictly private. The sub Commissioner, or Judge, as he is usually called, as he has been advanced to that office in one of the most important provinces, also stated that the Emperor was desirous of granting the American Minister an audience, for which purpose some previous arrangements were necessary.

Mr. Ward met the Commissioners at the place and time appointed, going on horseback with his three officials, accompanied by a large body of mandarins of all colors of buttons, from the blue, the highest in distinction, down through all the grades, who were emulous of showing him all courtesy and honor. The distance from our quarters to the temple is about a mile and a half, in reaching which Mr. Ward passed close to the gate of "Eternal Repose," opening into the Adytum, the Sancta Sanctorum, of the Imperial palace, around which is thrown what is called the "Prohibited Wall," or rather prohibiting, as no mortal is allowed to pass through its gates into the sacred interior without the Emperor's special permission. Both Mr. Ward and the rest of his party say that nothing wonderful or admirable met the eye in the walls, the gate, or whatever was reached by the eye within. The temple, also, in which they met, had nothing about it worthy of note, either in its dimensions, its workmanship, or adornments. It was secluded, neat, and quiet; and thus adapted to the purpose for which it was selected. After the usual civilities upon such occasions, Mr. Ward introduced the object of his mission, the exchange of the ratifications of the late treaty, and the delivery of the President's letter to the Emperor. But the Commissioners would discuss nothing but the proposed audience with the Emperor, which Mr. Ward did not request, aware of the embarrassments and even serious difficulties which the subject might create, even by the discussion, and the utter impossibility of his submitting to the humiliations which an audience invariably requires. On the other hand, the Commissioners were solicitous that Mr. Ward should request an audience, which, as the third Commissioner told Mr. Williams, the Emperor himself was desirous of conferring, having evidently been favorably impressed by what he had learnt of America and Americans, and wishing to see the first Representative of that nation and that continent who had ever appeared in his capital. The Emperor, whose name is *Hienfung*, is a young man, only 29 years old, and in addition to naturally good powers of mind, devotes himself, as one of the ministers stated, earnestly to business every day, early and late, with them. Whatever exaggeration there may possibly be in this, enough remains to indicate even inquisitiveness of mind, and the dawning of new ideas, which, joined to the ardent temperament of a young man, may have prompted the expressed desire to see Mr. Ward. The Commissioners urged Mr. Ward to comply with the old and established usages upon presentation to the Emperor; insisting that as he had come to the capital, he must conform to the "*rites*," as they called them, or customs of the Empire. The rite called the *Ko tow* is performed whenever the highest native dignitaries approach the Emperor, and was performed by the Dutch and Portuguese Ministers in repeated instances, and as the Chinese affirm, and circumstances lead almost every one to believe, by Lord Macartney, the English Ambassador in 1793. The late treaty with England provides that in future no English Ambassador to the Court of Pekin shall be required to render any homage to the Emperor of China, beyond what he would be required to render to his own Sovereign. Unhappily, the late occurrences at the mouth of the Pie-ho have rendered that treaty a nullity, and its advantages could not be claimed under "the most favored nation" clause.

It will not surprise our countrymen, that their minister refused peremptorily and persistently from the beginning to perform a ceremony so degrading to himself and to them. He expressed the determination in the most respectful terms, not reproaching the Chinese for their court customs, or rites, as they call them, but lamenting there was such a difference between American ideas and rites that compliance was impossible, since it would offend his government and his country, and disgrace him in the estimation of both. He would be most happy to render to the Emperor all the marks of high respect which he would to the President of the United States, but no more. Though the discussion was a good deal animated, no bad feeling was exhibited, and the debate closed by appointing the 2d day of August to return the visit of Mr. Ward, when they would resume the consideration of the subject. They sat down to a magnificent dinner, prepared with all the gastronomic science and art which the Soyers at work in the imperial kitchen could command. I have not space to name the various dishes—birds' nests, sharks' fins, heifers' teats, watermelon seeds, &c., &c., the whole amounting to not less than thirty courses, and including dishes, apart from those not agreeable to American taste and fancy, which the gentlemen upon their return declared were hardly equaled by anything within their experience or knowledge. The gentlemen of the suite, who have resided many years in China, said they had never known anything equal in sumptuousness, delicacy, and richness, and even one of the Commissioners, when the dinner was completed, said nothing better could be got up for the Emperor himself. Though only the three Chinese Commissioners and Mr. Ward, his secretary, and two interpreters, were present and sat down to it, the supply was enough for at least a hundred, and the expense was estimated at $1500.

Thursday, August 2d, the three Commissioners returned Mr. Ward's call, attended by a great retinue of Mandarins of different grades, who had a long conference with Mr. Ward in the reception hall, where the only subject discussed was Mr. Ward's peformance of the *Ko-tow*, against which he was as persistent as before.

On the 9th a more conciliatory letter was received from the Commissioners, appointed the 10th for the reception of the President's letter, and the Budhist monastery as the place, where the first interview was held, and the town of Pei-tang where we commenced our journey, as the place for the exchange of ratifications.

On the 10th, Mr. Ward, with his Secretary and interpreters, proceeded to the temple, where again he met the three Commissioners, and delivered the President's letter in the following oriental style. All the party stood; no business or discussion being allowed till this august ceremony was performed. First, Mr. Ward's Secretary took the letter and handed it to him, who raised it above his eyes signifying that he was inferior to the President; and then passing it over the *left* shoulder, in sign of honor, according to Chinese ideas, handed it to Kweiliang, the Prime Minister, who, in turn, raised it above his eyes, and passed it over his left shoulder, handing it to a high Mandarin, who placed it reverently with both his hands upon the table in the centre of the room, around which a guard was at once placed to honor and protect it.

Such are Chinese customs and rites. Thus, everything being satisfactorily concluded, and perfect good feeling preserved, the Commissioners and Mr. Ward with his party sat down with a better relish to the rich tables, spread as at the first visit; when, returning to their quarters by the middle of the afternoon, all preparations were made for our departure to-morrow morning.

It was said by some of the officials that the Emperor was intent on giving Mr. Ward an audience, and anxious to see him, and would in some way have managed to gratify his wishes, but for the persistent opposition of princes of the royal family. His own mind is evidently more enlightened and liberalized than those of most of the nobility, though the two Commissioners, and especially the Prime Minister Kweiliang, exhibited talent worthy the respect of even European statesmen. Mr. Ward compared Kweiliang to Gen. Cass, and Hwashana to the late Secretary Clayton.

In the morning we leave this grand capital of *three millions* of population, as the Chinese officials assure us, which has had such a historic renown, and whose future is so uncertain, in whose center a handful of your unarmed neighbors found themselves as if by magic power, and where they spent a fortnight in a sort of dreamy, unknowing, doubting, wondering existence, but full of gratification, and never to be forgotten—a privilege for which they would give a fortune, but cost us nothing but the wear and tear of flesh, and the aches and torture of bone and sinew.

Pe-tang, Gulf of Pechele,
Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859.

Leaving Pekin as proposed on the morning of Thursday, the 11th, we reached this place about noon today. A melancholy occurrence made our caravan for the last two days a funeral procession. Rev. Mr. Atchison, a graduate and tutor in Yale College, and for a time settled in the ministry in Norwich, Connecticut, had resided in Shanghae and its neighborhood for the last five years as a missionary of the American Board. He was requested by Mr. Ward to attend him to Pekin as one of his interpreters, his Chinese scholarship admirably qualifying him for this service. Seized with slight illness in Pekin, it terminated in obstinate dysentery in the course of a few days, and he passed from earth quietly, in his litter, a few hours after leaving the junk yesterday forenoon.

On reaching this town, everything was found in readiness for putting the last hand to the treaty. Mr. Ward and his suite were conducted at once to the *yamun*, or official hall, a very respectable structure, and tastefully fitted up for the occasion. A regiment of cavalry lined the street on which the yamun is situated, and soldiers and officers were drawn up at the gate, and lined each side of the passage from the street gate to the yamun, situated some 20 rods back. Some were armed with short-swords, others with rusty match-locks, and others still with *bows and arrows!* I counted seven arrows in one quiver.

The ratifications were laid upon the table, the treaty having the Emperor's *seal* attached to it, for he never signs his name, and the American President's name fully and boldly written. The business was soon dispatched, and in a most agreeable manner and spirit, all parties standing, when Mr. Ward expressed the hope to the Governor General, that the treaty would be the bond of lasting peace and friendship between the two nations; to which the Governor replied, with great earnestness, and an apparent *social* tone, that the *observance of the conditions by both parties* would be much better for this end. Both he and the Treasurer showed decided ability and humane feeling.

Then came a touching scene. We had heard that two English soldiers had been taken prisoners at the attack on the forts on the Pei-ho on the 25th June, and at Pekin were told by one of the Commissioners that one affirmed he was an American. He was brought into the yamun by direction of the Chinese authorities, and, dressed in Chinese costume, was placed in front of Mr. Ward, who questioned him on the place of his birth and his nationality. He frankly admitted he had told the Chinese a series of falsehoods; he was born in Canada, and had lived a short time in New York, but had never been naturalized, or renounced his allegiance as a British subject. He had besides periled American interests and Mr. Ward's embassy by stating to the Chinese officials that 200 men had been landed from the Powhatan and participated in the attack upon the forts.

Doubtless this mendacity was practiced by the young man (for he was not above 25 and of good form and countenance), from the fears he justly entertained for the safety of his head. Mr. Ward, upon learning the facts, told the Governor-General that, as the young man was a British subject, though born on the frontiers between the United States and the English territory, and was taken in arms, fighting against the Chinese, he had no authority over him, and would claim nothing for him. Still, he would regard it as a personal favor to himself if the Governor would give the prisoner up to him, to be taken to Shanghae, and there delivered up to the British authorities, which was done at once, and most gracefully.

☞ These exceedingly poetical and pathetic stanzas are one of the contributions of Mr. Wallace to the New York Ledger. His poems, published in that paper, are certainly among the finest of all the productions of his genius, and his genius is one of the finest in America:

SONG OF A LEAF,

(SENT TO ME,)

From Clifty Falls, Near South Hanover College, Ind.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

It calls up visions of past days
When life and infancy was song.
HALLECK.

There
My thoughts first reveled in the wild delight
Of new existence.
PRENTICE.

I.

When plucked from off my natal bough,
I would have sighed but that I knew
The trifling one intended me
As his sweet offering to you,
To you who stood in youth beneath
My parent-tree beside the Fall
Whose crystal trumpets still to crag
And leaning cloud sonorous call.

II.

Ah, well I know why he would send
The humble little leaf to thee—
For still thy visits dwell within
The memory of my parent-tree,
That whispers oft of all those hours,
Those innocent hours of woodland joy,
Of friendship's clasp, of young love's tryst,
When you were yet an ardent boy.

III.

Ah, well that tree remembers them!
And still she whispers of the time
When couched beneath the branches there,
You, trembling, wove your earliest rhyme;
The branches shook all o'er with bliss;
The cataract louder hailed the morn—
They thought "perchance, this hour, near us
Another poet-soul is born!"

IV.

I know the morning of thy heart,
With all its dear young rhythm, is past;
I know the yellow leaves of death
Are on your coffined comrade cast;*
And she the pure, the beautiful,
Sunk long ago to shrouded sleep;
And age, and sorrow dim—but, no!
I will not sing if thus you weep.

V.

Why weep?—the glorious girl and friend
Are waiting you on Eden-hills,
Where summer is forever nooned,
And gone all weight of earthly ills:
Thy poesies if not so glad,
Yet with Experience deeper chimes:
The highest thought from sorrow comes,
And large humanity with time.

VI.

Then weep for these no more!—I feel
My life ebbs with each word I sing,
And, like thy early friend and love,
My heart to death is withering:
One guerdon only would I ask—
Lay me when dead—as on a shrine—
On that first song your young harp breathed
To your own dear, lost Aveline!

* Hon. John Jenkins, of Mississippi, who was a student at South Hanover. He was remarkable for superb mind and manly amiability.

☞ This is a most remarkable poem:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

DEDICATED TO A——.

Amid the pauses of the rain,
And this dread weariness of brain,
The dead thoughts spring to life again.

Dead, weary, weary months ago;
Dead as a rose beneath the snow;
Dead as the winds that cease to blow.

And buried in the dreadful past,
A grave I hoped and thought would last,
But from its bosom they are cast.

It was the winter deep in gloom,
And dark and dreary as the tomb;
The frosts had killed the summer's bloom.

I stood beside a curtained bed;
My very soul was filled with dread;
Within, there slept the dead-born, dead.

Oh! God, 'tis terrible to think
That on life's dark and fearful brink,
Into the grave the dead born sink.

And her who bore that dead-born child
I loved with passion, deep and wild:
That love my heart and brain beguiled.

But I have learned, oh, too, too soon,
The rose that kissed the brow of June
Dies ere the autumn's sombre noon.

I. L. Y.

MARRIED,

In New Albany, on Sunday, 20th inst., by Rev. Jos. D. Barnet, at the residence of A. Moremen, Esq., Mr. Gus. A. Graham, of Rock Haven, Ky., to Miss Eddie Woolfolk, of Meade county, Ky.

In this city, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. F. P. Humphrey, Mr. Robert Atwood to Miss Jennie P., daughter of Dr. Lewis Rogers.

DIED,

On the 22d inst., of scarlet fever, Fanny Suel, daughter of Luther and Eliza F. Wilson, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Nov. 22d, Mr. J. M. Harrison, in the 25th year of his age.

On the morning of the 10th inst., at 8½ o'clock, Edna, infant daughter of Albert and Martha A. M. Ford, aged 17 months and 4 days.

At his residence, in Jefferson county, Ky., after a long confinement, on the evening of the 14th inst., Walker Prewitt, Esq., aged 74 years, 10 months and 16 days.

On the 19th inst., Cora Bell, only daughter of John and Amanda Horner, aged 2 years 1 month and 3 days.

At his residence, in this city, on Jefferson street, between Preston and Floyd streets, November 21st, John W. Waters, aged 31 years.

On the 21st inst., of scarlet fever, Hallie L., daughter of Henry S. and Catharine A. Blair, aged 3 years 3 months and 20 days.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

A SKETCH.

Deep in the singing pine a castle stood,
A stern old sentinel in the gloomy wood,
And seemed to be the chosen home of Time,
Reposing thus in solitude sublime.
So jagged and worn the granite rocks of gray,
So ivy-hid the towers where peeped the day
As, trembling down the roughened walls, it clung
In golden dew-drops on the damp, and flung
Green mosses life, and gave them modest breath,
Which else had known the silent kiss of death.
Where silvery lichens grew in dreamy maze,
And heeded not no mortal eye could gaze
Upon their beauty wild—where, full of love,
The wall flower bloomed in tender life above,
And sweetly breathed its gentle heart away
In perfumes stealing up to gladden day.
It was where feathery grasses sought to grow,
And waved in dance voluptuous to and fro
High up on lonely battlement or tower,
Fed by the breeze and by the summer shower.
Where ruined arch secure in native charms
Had won support in clinging ivy-arms,
Which, faithful, sought the pillar on the ground,
And framed a quiet shelter firm around;
Where pale and cold the moonbeams softly fell,
And fairies quaintly wove their magic spell;
Where rose, above the fury of the storm,
A shrieking spirit half in human form,
And from the turret's giddy height in air
Seemed swift to vanish with the lightning's glare.
Here, on a precipice of solid rock,
The castle stood defying every shock,
And silence, sweetly charmed, did linger long
To hear the wind's mysterious world of song.

James Madison.—After having remained in Congress a year longer than the regularly allotted term of three years, Mr. Madison reached his father's home at the close of the year 1783. He was then in his thirty-third year, and in this respite from public labor betook himself to the formal study of the law, in which, without ever entering upon its practice in the courts, he attained to a remarkable degree of accuracy and subtlety—a fact in illustration of which Mr. Rives recites the following anecdote, as told of Mr. Madison by Mr. Jefferson:

"Both of them were members of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Virginia in 1818, to fix upon a proper location for the University. The Board consisted of twenty-one members, including some of the most distinguished judges and lawyers of the State. Of the former it is sufficient to mention Judges Roane and Cabell, of the Court of Appeals, and Judges Brockenbrough, Stuart, Holmes, and Dade, of the General Court, together with Chancellor Taylor; and of the latter, Mr. Philip C. Pendleton, Gen. Breckenridge, and Gen. John G. Jackson, as well as Mr. Jefferson himself, who, it is known, was a most profound lawyer, and especially versed in all the law of real property. Among the considerations presented to influence the choice of the commissioners, was the offer of a very valuable body of lands in the neighborhood of Lexington, for which a deed was tendered. The deed passed through the hands of the judges and lawyers without criticism. When Mr. Madison came to examine it he modestly suggested a *quere*, founded upon some rather recondite doctrine with regard to the limitations of real estate, whether the deed was good in law. The defect pointed out was finally recognized by the board to be fatal to the validity of the deed, and it was so represented to be in their report to the Legislature.

In a letter written to Mr. Edmund Randolph in 1785, referring to these legal studies, and to the improbability of his ever making a professional use of them, he said:

"My wish is, if possible, to provide a decent and independent subsistence, without encountering the difficulties I foresee in that line. Another of my wishes is to depend as little as possible on the labor of slaves. The difficulty of reconciling these views has brought into my mind several projects."

He was not, however, left to linger long in this state of inaction, as the people of Orange called him in 1784 to represent them in the Virginia House of Delegates, where he distinguished himself by the leading part he took in the effort to build up commercial centers in the State by restricting the foreign trade to a few designated ports, and it was in pursuance of this policy that he was led to propose a conference on the subject with the State of Maryland, which conference, it is known, formed one of the steps preliminary to the meeting of the convention which framed the present Constitution of the United States. But he won his crowning glory in this body by his no less successful than consistent labors in the cause of religious freedom. A plan had been introduced for the purpose of levying a general assessment in order to raise a fund for "the support of teachers of the Christian religion." The bill, after passing through several stages of its parliamentary progress, was ordered to be engrossed, but its third reading was finally postponed, mainly at his urgent instance, until the next meeting of the Legislature. In the meantime the sense of the people was taken on the proposed measure in the shape of a solemn "memorial and remonstrance," which, having been drawn up by Mr. Madison, was distributed through the several counties, where it was rapidly covered with the signatures of the voters, insomuch that on the reassembling of the Legislature, the bill was abandoned without a struggle.

It is at this interesting point of Mr. Madison's life that Mr. Rives concludes his present volume, which we cannot dismiss without commending to the perusal of every reader.

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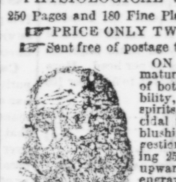

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L....Mends Leather Work....L
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N....Mends Newel Posts....N
O....Mends Ottomans....O
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Q....Mends Quilt Frames....Q
R....Mends Rocking Horses....R
S....Mends Sofas....S
T....Mends Tables....T
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20....U....Mends Upholstered Furniture....U....20
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23....Mends Chess-Boards....23
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26....Mends Fillet-Work....26
27....Mends Hobby-Horses....27
28....Mends Kaleidescopes....28
29....Mends Money-Boxes....29
30....Mends Picture-Frames....30
31....Mends Secretaries....31
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33....Mends School-Furniture....33
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39....Mends Ivory-Work....39
40....Mends Match-Safes....40
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42....Mends Quill-Wheels....42
43....Mends Towel-Racks....43
44....Mends Wash-Stands....44
45....Mends Bedsteads....45
46....Mends Drums....46
47....Mends Ottomans....47
48....Mends Ballot-Boxes....48
49....Mends Herbariums....49
50....Mends Backgammon-Boards....50
51....Mends Bank-Boxes....51
52....Mends Black-Boards....52
53....Mends Bass-Viols....53
54....Mends Billiard-Tables....54
55....Mends Billiard-Cues....55
56....Mends Bird-cages....56
57....Mends Broomsticks....57
58....Mends Book-cases....58
59....Mends Foot-crimps....59
60....Mends Brush-handles....60
61....Mends Brushes....61
62....Mends Cabinets....62
63....Mends Churns....63
64....Mends Clock-cases....64
65....Mends Crutches....65
66....Mends Cupboards....66
67....Mends Curtains....67
68....Mends Casings....68
69....Mends Caddies....69
70....Mends Cameras....70
71....Mends Chairs....71
72....Mends Charts....72
73....Mends Clothes Frames....73
74....Mends Card cases....74
75....Mends Chests....75
76....Mends Diaries....76
77....Mends Workstands....77
78....Mends Draught boards....78
79....Mends Dishes....79
80....Mends Divans....80
81....Mends Dice-boxes....81
82....Mends Doors....82
83....Mends Dominoes....83
84....Mends Fireboards....84
85....Mends Flutes....85
86....Mends Balusters....86
87....Mends Glassware....87
88....Mends Handles....88
89....Mends Guttapercha ware....89
90....Mends Kites....90
91....Mends Tops....91
92....Mends Organs....92
93....Mends Models....93
94....Mends Sewing Machine Stands....94
95....Mends Panels....95
96....Mends Pasteboard work....96
97....Mends Patterns....97
98....Mends Sideboards....98
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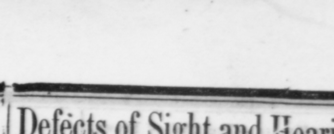

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ON TUESDAY, the 13th day of December next, I will, as trustee, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the premises, the tract of land on which Wm. W. Warfield now lives, lying on the Clarksville and Keysburgh road, 14 miles from Clarksville, and within a quarter mile of the Nashville, Edgfield, and Henderson Railroad, and about 5 miles from the M. C. and L. Railroad—contiguous to three merchant mills, and containing about 735 acres, a fair proportion cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, has a plenty of wood and timber, a never-failing and bold spring of water convenient to the dwelling, and plenty of stock water, and is well improved, with a good, substantial Brick Dwelling, Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, Ice-house, Cistern, good Tobacco Barns, sufficient to cure 50,000 or 60,000 pounds of tobacco; Overseer's House, Negro Cabins, some of the finest Barns and Granaries in the State, and a young Apple Orchard of select fruit; wheat seeded.
Also, at the same time and place, a Store House and Lot, and two vacant Lots in Port Royal.
Also, 16 valuable Negroes, mostly prime farm men; also, the whole of the stock and Crop, and Farming Utensils, consisting of 11 very fine work Mules, about 70 head of Pork Hogs, Stock Hogs, about 30 Cattle, Sheep, 300 or 400 barrels of Corn, Hay, Fodder, one Thresher, several Wagons, &c. If desired, I will sell the whole of the above property privately in one lot.
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GEO. H. WARFIELD, Trustee,
Clarksville, Tenn.
P. S.—A snack will be prepared for the occasion. Sale positive.
Oct. 28, 1859. no23 w3
[Louisville Journal copy in weekly paper until day of sale and send bill to this office for collection.]
Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle.

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KEEP constantly on hand a large and general stock of goods in their line, and request a call from country merchants. no23 w6m

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TWELVE hundred acres heavily timbered bottom land, lying on Tennessee river, in Perry and Humphreys counties, Tenn. For further information, address the subscriber at Nashville, Tenn.
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DUPONT'S
CELEBRATED GUNPOWDER
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A FULL supply of DUPONT & HAZARD'S RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER always on hand, and *warranted* superior to any in the market.
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L. D. SINE'S
FIFTY-EIGHTH
Grand Gift Enterprise!!
$9,600 IN VALUABLE PRIZES!
80 ACRES OF RICH FARMING LAND!
250 Prizes in American Gold.
225 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches!
WORTH FROM $20 TO $200 EACH.
Two Sewing Machines
At $75 and $105 each.
Gold Chains, Fine Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
Tickets Limited to 10,500!
NUMBER OF PRIZES, 1,200!
SINGLE TICKETS, $1 00.
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I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my Fifty-eighth Grand Gift Enterprise, which will be drawn at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, December 12, 1859, in the presence of all the ticket holders who choose to attend. The price of tickets in this distribution is one dollar—each ticket holder having a chance to draw a fine Horse, Buggy, and Silver-mounted Harness, complete down to the whip in the socket, and ready to jump in and drive off at a moment's notice. Every ticket holder has also a chance to draw an eighty-acre Land Warrant, enabling him to possess himself of a Farm in some of the rich prairies of the West; besides there are 250 prizes in American gold, ranging from $1 50 up to $300 each. There are also two hundred and twenty five Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches in the scheme, all warranted accurate time-keepers, and worth from $20 to $200 each.

There are also two Sewing Machines of the very best patent, worth $75 and $105, the use of which to any family can scarcely be overestimated, and will would always find a ready sale should they be drawn by any person who did not need them for his own use.

The Table and Teaspoons of pure English silver are the same that I have put in my schemes heretofore, and with which no fault has ever been found, they being the very best quality manufactured. The plated ware is genuine double-plate, and not merely washed, as is the case with much of the ware offered as plated. It will last an ordinary life-time.

The variety of ornamental Jewelry embraces nearly everything for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's wear—consisting of Gold Lockets, Breastpins and Earrings of Coral, Garnet, Cameo, and plain gold; Shirt Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Pens and Pencils, at several different prices; with fine Gold Guard and Vest Chains for ladies and gentlemen. These are all of the latest styles by the best manufacturers, and of the best quality to be had for the price.

I have been engaged in giving Gift Enterprises for the past six years, all of which have given entire satisfaction. The drawing is always under the control of a committee of ticket holders, and those who are absent stand the same chance as those present. Prizes drawn by absent ticket holders are, immediately after the drawing, sent at my risk and expense, and, in case the prizes are not received, I will send them again. Money sent to me for tickets is at my risk. Programmes containing a full list of the prizes will be sent to any one who may order them, whether or they purchase tickets or not.

TO AGENTS.
All responsible persons who desire to act as agents in this Enterprise are requested to do so. If twenty-five or more tickets are sold, they will be furnished at the rate of eighty cents per ticket, and besides a premium at the rate of ten per cent in jewelry will be allowed. Thus by selling twenty-five or fifty tickets a month for a few months, an agent can procure an excellent watch without the outlay of a dollar. If one hundred and fifty tickets are sold in a single Enterprise, I will allow a premium of $15 in American Gold. All who cannot act as agents themselves will confer a favor on me by procuring some one to act in their place; and if the agent so procured sells twenty-five tickets or more a handsome book will be presented to the person procuring him.
Single tickets $1.
Address all orders to L. D. SINE, box 710, Cincinnati, Ohio. no23 w2

ALLEN'S
NURSERIES,
On the Taylorsville Turnpike, eight miles from Louisville.
The Proprietor of this establishment offers for sale a large and general assortment of
Fruit Trees, Vines, Shrubs,
&c., &c.
which in vigor, health, and beauty, have not been surpassed by the growth of any previous season. All orders, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to. The Trees carefully packed, and delivered free of charge to the railroad depots, warehouses, or on board steamboats, ready for shipment, as may be directed. A liberal discount made to those desiring to purchase largely. Send for a Catalogue. Address
WM. ALLEN,
n7 d6&wtf Jeffersontown P. O., Jefferson Co., Ky.

C. J. CLARKE & CO.
HAVE opened a house of business on Main street, between Second and Third, where they have a stock of
HEAVY LEATHER,
of their own manufacture, at Cane Spring Tannery, and also RED SOLE and FINE FRENCH CALF and KIP SKINS and SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS of all sorts.
n8 d5&w4

Plows! Plows! Plows!

The undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now located in the city of Louisville, Ky., south side of Main street, between Brook and Floyd, where he will manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of the various kinds of
PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS
manufactured by him. He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing on Plows, such as putting new points to old stocks, laying and pointing, &c. All those wishing Plows will please send in their orders or give me a call. See bill of prices.

PRICES BRINLEY PATENT STEEL PLOWS.

No. 1, cutting 7 inches....	$7	No. 1 Shovel Plow..........	$5
No. 1½, " 8 "	8	No. 2 "	6
No. 2, " 9 "	9	Double Shovel "..........	7
No. 2, " 10 "	10	Expansion Cultivators with 3 hoes....	8
No. 3, " 11 "	11	Draft Rods, Weed Hooks, or Coulter $1 extra for each when attached to a Plow.	
No. 2 Sod Plow with cast-iron weed hook and coulter....	14		

All orders sent to the house of W. B. Belknap & Co. will meet prompt attention.
n4 d6&w3m T. E. C. BRINLEY.

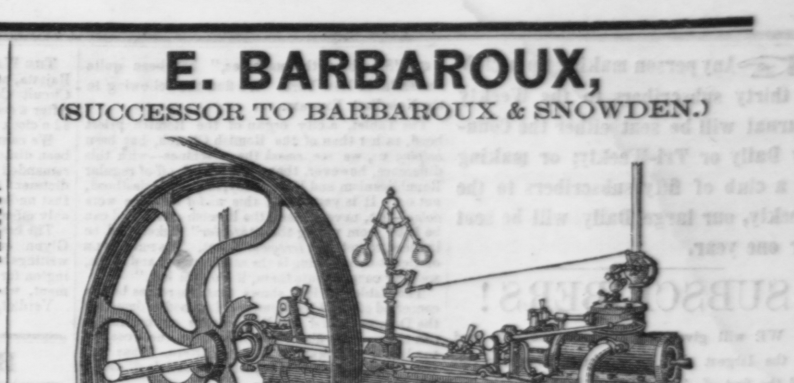
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF
LAND, NEGROES, ETC.
WE will sell to the highest bidder, on the 1st MONDAY in January next, 1860, the valuable farm of George Catlett, deceased, containing 600 acres, more or less, situated in Union county, Ky., adjoining the town of Morganfield. It is susceptible of being divided into two farms, as there are two improvements upon it, and about 350 acres of opened land. It is one of the best stock farms in the Green river section of Kentucky. The fields being furnished with springs, making it very convenient for subdivision, which is always desirable in a stock farm. The land has been cultivated so as to improve instead of impoverishing it.
The terms for the land will be one-third cash, the balance in one and two years, interest from date, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
We will sell for cash, all the negroes belonging to the said estate, some of which are very likely and valuable. Also, some stock in the Southern Bank of Kentucky.
Any one wishing to inquire more particularly about the property, can address A. L. Churchill, Esq., Morganfield, Ky.
THOMAS W. CATLETT,
HENRY C. CATLETT,
Administrators.
no9 w8

FREDERICK DANIEL SPEAKMAN.
SHOULD this name meet his eye or the eye of any one who may have known him since the year 1855, they will confer a lasting obligation by communicating his whereabouts (or if dead) to the Executors of the late Sebastian Nash. Address Thos. Bayley, Esq., M. P. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
F. D. Speakman was last heard from in 1855 from Independence, Missouri, and was then about starting to the Indian country. o12 d3&w7*

RINEHART & McELROY, at Springfield, Ky.—The attention of buyers in Washington and adjoining counties is respectfully called to the unusually large stock of Goods of every kind now offered for sale by the above firm. Their stock of Boots and Shoes and carpets would make two separate stores, thereby saving to purchasers the trouble of going to Louisville to buy these goods. Our entire stock will be sold to cash or prompt customers cheaper than ever before offered outside of a *bona fide city*.
oc5 w3m*

Clothing Manufactured
ON COMMISSION.
PARTIES purchasing their goods in the piece can have them made up in any style and of any assortment of sizes, at a charge of ten per cent. on the nett cost.
The subscriber having many years experience in the business, with unusual facilities for the manufacture of extra fine and medium clothing, can offer great inducements to those who prefer ordering their goods to buying them ready made.
J. R. SHOTWELL,
Rahway, New Jersey.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. J. H. Daniel & Co., Columbus, Georgia.
Messrs. W. G. & A. R. Andrews, Montgomery, Ala.
Mr. A. C. Vail, Milledgeville, Georgia. no9 w1m

E. BARBAROUX,
(SUCCESSOR TO BARBAROUX & SNOWDEN.)



Hydraulic Foundery and Machine Shop,
Corner of Floyd and Washington streets, Louisville, Ky.
MANUFACTURER OF STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS; CIRCULAR Saw Mills; Mill Machinery; Sheet Iron, Copper, and Brass Work; Cast and Wrought Iron Screw Pipes for Gas, Steam, or Water; Force and Lift Pumps of various kinds and sizes. Also, Tobacco Screws and Presses; Lard, Timber, and Mill Screws. Wrought and Cast Iron Railings, Balconies, and Verandas made to order from new and beautiful designs. Engravings sent by mail when desired.
—ALSO—
Manufacturer of and Agent for the Sale of

McGEORGE'S
GREAT EXCELSIOR SHINGLE MACHINE!
Capable of making from SIXTY to EIGHTY SHINGLES per MINUTE—making Staves, Barrel Heading, and all kinds of Short Lumber with equal facility.
DRAINING MACHINES.
Southerners and others wanting the most effective, durable, simple, and cheap Draining Machinery now known can be supplied with Machines of any size or capacity at the Hydraulic Foundery and Machine Shop, where a Working Model can always be seen in operation. [sep7 d1aw&w3m E. BARBAROUX.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, BOXES, LUMBER, & SHINGLES.
I HAVE on hand a large lot of doors, sash, blinds, boxes, &c., at my warerooms, on First street, between Main street and the river, and am prepared to execute all orders for wood work necessary for the inside finish of brick houses of every description, as heretofore.
Special attention is invited to the large stock of
WELL SEASONED
PINE LUMBER & SHINGLES
In my yard on WALNUT STREET, between East and Floyd. Bills of prices will be furnished on application. Orders solicited.
se14 w3m J. N. BREEDEN.

W. B. BELKNAP....M. L. BELKNAP
W. B. Belknap & Co.,
AGENTS for the sale of Shoenberger's Iron, Nails, Steel, Spikes, E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.'s Scales, Burden's Improved Machine Horse and Mule Shoes, corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky.
Blacksmith's Tools, Springs, Axles, Castings, Oakum, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Metals, Plow Handles, &c. n17 w

Something New!
A GIFT ENTERPRISE CONDUCTED UPON A LIBERAL AND IMPARTIAL PLAN!
Gifts to suit Everybody!
Gifts of a Great Value!
Gifts of a Better Quality!
And More of Them!!
The most Liberal, Punctual, and Reliable
GIFT BOOK ENTERPRISE
IN EXISTENCE!
The best evidence of this is the fact of its being the only one that stands endorsed by the Press of the city in which it is located.
We are not only endorsed by the entire press of our own city, but by many of the most respectable and influential papers throughout the country.
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Southern & Western Orders!
BALTIMORE, MD.
WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE!
It embraces a thousand varieties of publications in every department of literature, together with the
Largest List of Useful, Ornamental, and Valuable Gifts
EVER PUBLISHED!
2150 Different Varieties!
CONSISTING OF
Gold and Silver Watches;
Chains, Charms and Lockets;
Silk Dress Patterns;
Fine Crape Shawls;
Rich Lace Collars;
Sewing Machines;
Musical Instruments;
And in fact,
SOMETHING TO SUIT EVERYBODY!
☞ Greater inducements to agents than ever before offered by any establishment in the United States.
A GIFT WORTH FROM FIFTY CENTS TO
One Hundred Dollars!
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOOK.
All orders will be promptly and impartially filled and forwarded within one day after being received. The Gifts, in all cases, will accompany the books, with a written certificate to the person sending the order.
Catalogues, giving full particulars, mailed free to any address.
Give us one trial and judge for yourselves.
Remember, perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
Don't forget, direct all orders to
H. E. HOYT & CO.,
No. 41 Baltimore Street,
au31 w3m* BALTIMORE, MD.

$100 REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the first of July last, a negro man named MADISON; about 30 years old; 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; heavy built; small scar over one of his eyes; copper color.
I will pay the above reward if taken in any free State and secured in any jail in this State so that I get him, or $50 if taken in any county on the Ohio river, $25 if taken anywhere else and delivered to me or secured in any jail so that I get him. J. F. HITE.
Adairville, Ky., Oct. 7th, 1859.—no2 w9*

A FARM OF 160 ACRES
FOR
One Hundred Dollars!
THERE are thousands of acres of good land in the State of Arkansas that can be entered at prices ranging from 12½c to $1 25 per acre, which, in a very few years, will be worth from $15 to $50 per acre. There has recently came into market over a million acres of land, some of which is as fine as is in the United States, and can be had at the price fixed by law for entering vacant lands.
The undersigned will give information, enter land, locate land warrants, investigate titles, pay taxes, and give all information settlers and others wishing to emigrate may need.
To men of capital, this is an excellent opportunity for good and safe investments.
Address, with stamp enclosed, for full particulars, &c.,
DYE & PRITCHARD,
General Land Agents,
no2 w6m Jacksonport, Ark.

For Sale or Exchange.
The advertiser wishes to sell or exchange for improved Kentucky land about 500 acres of Mississippi bottom land, lying in De Soto county, Miss., about 4 miles from the Mississippi river and about 30 miles below Memphis. 75 acres of this land was deadened in September, 1855. This land is situated near several large cotton plantations. Address Box 169, Louisville, Ky.
o21 d3&wtf

READER,
IF YOU want employment that will pay, take an agency. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address with stamp for particulars S. M. MYRICK & CO.,
oct19 w8 Lynn, Mass.

SCHRODT & LAVAL,
MANUFACTURERS of Alcohol, Cologne, and Pure Spirits, and dealers in Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies, west side of Second street, between Main and Water, Louisville, Ky.
july29 d&wtf

Cash for Shucks
Unhackled Shucks! Unhackled Shucks!
WANTED, AT THE SHUCK HACKLING FACTORY, on the west side of Preston and south of Broadway streets, 100,000 pounds clean, dry, Unhackled Shucks, for which we will pay $1 a hundred in cash.
no2 w3m WILSON & BYRNE.

1,220 ACRES OF
GREEN RIVER LAND
FOR SALE
IN McLean county, Ky., six miles above Calhoun the county seat, on the Livermore, and four miles by river. Two hundred acres of the land is in a high state of cultivation; 280 acres deadened, of 80 which is on the river: the balance is finely timbered. The dwelling good, with an orchard, and all necessary outbuildings for tobacco and grain. The water is abundant for all purposes.
This is a superior stock and tobacco farm. I will sell all or a part. The terms will be made easy. For further information, address me at Livermore, Ky., or call on me on the premises.
oc19 w3m R. B. WHITAKER.

SOYER'S SULTANA'S SAUCE.
NOTICE.—This wonderfully stimulating and appetising Sauce, which is now in such universal demand and has made itself so great a favorite with the lovers of good things, may now be purchased of all dealers in groceries, &c., throughout the United States.
Also—Soyer's Relish, Soyer's Aromatic Mustard, and Soyer's Sauce Succulente.
Gardner & Yvelin, wholesale agents, Fulton st., N. Y., and Bray & Hayes, Cornhill, Boston.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
n17 w1y London, England.

FURS AND SKINS.
RAMSAY CROOKS' SON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
FURS & SKINS,
Sole agents in the United States for the sale of
DE MASSIAC & CO.'S
IMPERIAL EAGLE CHAMPAGNE,
A. DUSSUMIER, LATOUR'S (of Bordeaux) CLARETS,
and agents of the
Missouri Wine Company,
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR
Sparkling Cabinet Champagne,
53 Exchange Place, bet. Broad and William sts.,
NEW YORK.
W. MACNAUGHTAN. SYLVESTER CROOKS.
References.—Wm. B. Astor, Esq., and Messrs. Richard Irvin & Co., Grant & Barton, R. Hoe & Co., Goures, Freres, & Co., W. W. Hamilton & Co., Mitchell & Co., New York.
no3 w6*

Sabbath Schools
DESIROUS of replenishing their Libraries, are informed that the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION are issuing a new book every Saturday morning. A full supply of all their publications, including Question books, Hymn and Elementary Books, Maps, Cards, Tickets, &c., may be found at 103 Fourth street, Louisville, and furnished at Philadelphia prices.
Bibles and Testaments also in every variety of size, style, and price. Orders accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention, if addressed to
WM. H. BULKLEY.
N. B. Catalogues furnished gratis. no16 w3
☞ Memphis Eagle and Nashville Banner copy to the amount of $3 each and charge this office.

NOTICE.
THE firm of Allan & Yager having sold out their stock of Dry Goods and Groceries to John W. Hall, in Brownsboro', Ky., bespeak for him a liberal share of their patronage. Our friends and patrons are requested to come forward and make a settlement of their notes and accounts by the first day of January, as their business will have to be made of closing up of our business.
no2 w3m* ALLAN & YAGER.

FOR SALE.
TWO likely negro men, one nearly 24 and the other 24 years of age, accustomed to farming, will be sold on application to me. They are healthy, stout men, and not sold for any fault.
W. C. MYRTLE,
no16 w4* Fordsville, Ohio county, Ky.

100 MORE AGENTS WANTED.
INTELLIGENT and industrious canvassers are wanted to circulate, by subscription, new and popular subscription books in each county throughout the South and West. The great popularity of our books and their complete adaptation to the public wants present inducements to enterprising young men of business habits and good address, rarely met with in the subscription business. To secure a choice of counties, early application should be made in person at our office, corner of Main and Third streets (over A. D. Mansfield's store), or by letter addressed to
se14 wtf BILL & BROTHER, Louisville, Ky.

Copartnership.
I HAVE this day associated with me Mr. Edward P. Neale, late of Allen county, Ky., and will continue the hardware business at the old stand of Curd & Harvey, No. 421, Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, under the style and firm of Harvey & Neale, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm. A. A. HARVEY.
Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1859. jy7 d1m&w6m

1844! OLD ESTABLISHED 1859!
Clothing Warehouse,
CORNER OF MARKET AND FIRST STS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MARK STRAUS
WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of his many old customers and the public generally to the large and varied stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which he has manufactured with the utmost care and in the most reliable and superior manner for the
Fall and Winter Trade,
embracing every style, grade, and price GARMENTS, suitable for
Men's and Boys' Wear.
Fifteen years' experience has given me unrivaled advantages in the purchase and manufacture of my Goods, and the SUPERIOR MAKE, CUT, AND FIT of my Garments have secured what they have ever commanded—the approval and commendation of all.
I shall remit no effort to make them equally as good for the future, availing myself of all the modern inventions for the manufacture of SUPERIOR CLOTHING.
☞ Call and examine my stock.
MARK STRAUS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIER,
sep6 d6&w12 Corner of First and Market sts.

TWO WORKS, VALUABLE TO THE SICK OR WELL, sent by mail, no pay expected until received, read and approved. Address, Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York.
1st. Six lectures on the causes, prevention, and cure of Lung, Throat, and Skin diseases; Rheumatism, and Male and Female complaints. On the mode of Preserving Health to 100 years. 360 pages, 26 engravings. Price fifty cents, in silver or Postoffice stamps.
2d. A work on the Cause and Cure of Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys; on Apoplexy, Palsy, and Dyspepsia; why we grow old and what causes disease. 131 pages, 6 engravings. Price 36 cents. Say which book you wish, giving name, State, county, town, and postoffice. se14 w1y

50,000 ACRES SELECTED KANSAS LANDS for location with Land Warrants. Full descriptions given. Apply to
O. A. WHITTEMORE & CO.,
Real Estate and Land Warrant Brokers,
n2 d5&w5* Leavenworth, Kansas

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
THE Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November and continue four months. During October preliminary lectures will be delivered at the Hospital and College without additional charge.
FACULTY.
BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
HENRY M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
JOHN HARDIN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Medicine.
C. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry.
N. B. MARSHALL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
MIDDLETON GOLDSMITH, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
W. D. STIRMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
DAVID CUMMINS, M. D., Demonstrator.
Fees.—Each Professor $15—full course $105.
G. W. BAYLESS, M. D.,
jy9 d1a25&wtf Dean of the Faculty.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!
WE manufacture a heavy strong Cooking Stove for the Farmer, both of wrought and cast iron, which we warrant to give satisfaction in all its parts. Also, Heating Stoves for Churches, School Houses, Stores, and Offices, and, should any of the Castings get broken by accident or otherwise, we have the patterns which can be replaced at all times. R. G. KYLE & CO.
☞ Store, Main street, 2d door below Louisville Hotel, and formerly corner of Main and Thirteenth sts. ap6 wly

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT
An Important Work for Agents.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE LIFE, SPEECHES, & MEMORIALS
OF
DANIEL WEBSTER,
Containing his most Celebrated Orations,
A Selection from the Eulogies delivered on the occasion of his Death, and his Life and Times,
BY SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, L.L. D.
In one large volume of 550 pages, printed on fine paper, and bound in beautiful style; containing excellent fine illustrations of his Birthplace and Mansion at Marshfield; and a beautiful, life like steel Portrait. The Publisher offers it with confidence to the American public, and is convinced that it will supply an important want in American literature. No work was to be obtained heretofore, which presented, within a compact and convenient compass, the chief events of the life of Daniel Webster, his most remarkable intellectual efforts, and the most valuable and interesting eulogies which the great men of the nation uttered in honor of his memory.
We present all these treasures in this volume at a very moderate price, and in a very convenient form. Subscription price, in cloth, $1 75; handsomely embossed leather $2.
Sample copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of subscription price.
Circular, giving contents of the work, and Catalogue of my Publications, will be sent free upon application.
DUANE RULISON,
Publisher,
sept21 w3m 33 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. TINGLEY,
WAGON MAKER,
No. 663 Main street, between Brook and Floyd,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
IS prepared to fill promptly all orders for any description of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER-WHEELS, LOG-WAGONS, SPRING-WAGONS, &c., adapted to the Western and Southern Country. Orders from Farmers, Planters, Merchants, and others solicited, and any information on in regard to prices, &c., promptly given on application by letter or otherwise. aug26 d&wly

BELTING.
STEAM PACKING.
Rubber Hose.
H. W. WILKES, No. 75 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.
BELTING.
CARD CLOTHING.
Lace Leather,
CARDING MACHINES!
☞ SEND FOR A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.
o28 d6&w1m

LOUISVILLE NURSERIES.
WE offer for sale of our own growth the following Trees:
EIGHTY THOUSAND PEACH TREES, one and two years from the bud, very fine and thrifty—all best kinds, tested fully.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND APPLE TREES.
Beside a full assortment of DWARF and STANDARD PEARS—large well-grown Trees.
CHERRIES, PLUMS, EVERGREENS, GRAPEVINES, ROSES, and GREENHOUSE PLANTS of every kind.
☞ Orders, wholesale and retail, will receive prompt attention at very low prices.
Address MOORE & SERB,
oct7 d1m&w2m Louisville, Ky.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
W. S. CLIREHUGH'S
WIG AND TOUPEE FACTORY,
No. 208 Broadway, Southeast corner of Fulton street (up stairs), New York.
CLIREHUGH, ever anxious to improve and advance the style and beauty of his work, has lately introduced the newly invented partings, worked on silk and human hair foundations, through which the skin appears, and each hair issuing from it. Clirehugh challenges detection from the most critical eye. This, together with numerous other improvements, all peculiar to this establishment, render his wigs, for style, fit, material, durability, and lightness, and beauty of workmanship, superior to all others, and a single examination will prove how superior they are to the heavy, clumsy, ill-fitting articles usually made. Non-residents will secure on application a system of measurement which will secure a perfect fit.
oc28 w6m

NEW SUGAR—22 hhds prime received by steamboat McLellan and for sale by
n7 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.